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B R I T I S H R E V I E W,  
F o r M A Y, 1789.

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L I F E o f C A P T A I N J A M E S C O O K.

WITH AN ELEGANT PORTRAIT.

CAPTAIN James Cook, eminently distinguished as a navigator, was born at Marton, a small village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, distant about six miles from Stockton upon Tees, on the 27th of October 1728. His father, whose name was also James, and who, from his dialect, was supposed to be a Northumbrian, lived in the humble station of a farmer's servant; he married a woman of the same rank with himself, and they were both noted in their neighbourhood for their honesty, sobriety and industry. Young Cook received the first rudiments of his education at the place in which he was born, from the school-mistress of the village; but his father, in consequence of the character he had obtained for diligence and skill in his profession, having been appointed bailiff, on a farm belonging to the late Thomas Scottow, Esq. called Airy Holme, he removed thither with his family, and his son James, being then about eight years of age, was, at Mr. Scottow's expence, put to a day school

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in Ayton, where he was instructed in writing and the principles of arithmetic.

Before he had attained to the age of thirteen, he was bound apprentice to a shopkeeper at Staiths, a fishing town, ten miles north of Whitby; but as he had a strong inclination for a sea-faring life, and as his passion for it was, perhaps, strengthened by the opportunities he had of frequenting the company of those employed in that line, on some quarrel between him and his master, he obtained his discharge, and soon after bound himself, for seven years, to Messrs. J. and H. Walker of Whitby, who were Quakers, and principal owners of two ships constantly employed in the coal trade. After the expiration of his time, he continued to serve, in the coal and other branches of trade, as a common sailor, till he was at length promoted to be mate of one of Mr. J. Walker's ships. During this period, nothing very striking appeared either in his character or conduct: nor did he exhibit any marks of those

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superior abilities, which have done so much honor to the British nation, which give him a title to be ranked amongst the most celebrated navigators, and which will render his name immortal.

In the spring of the year 1755, hostilities commenced between Great Britain and France. As an order had been issued from the Admiralty for impressing seamen, Mr. Cook, who was then in the river with his ship, afraid of being pressed, resolved if possible to conceal himself, but considering afterwards, that this might be difficult, if not impossible, he thought it would be best to enter voluntarily into his Majesty's service, and to try his fortune in the Royal Navy. In pursuance of this design, he repaired to a house of rendezvous at Wapping, and entered with an officer belonging to the *Eagle*, a ship of sixty guns, at that time commanded by Captain Hamer. To this ship, Captain, now Sir Hugh Palliser, being appointed in the month of October 1755, Cook's diligence, and his attention to the duties of his profession, did not escape his notice; he soon distinguished him to be an able and active seaman, and as all the officers were unanimous in opinion respecting him, and spoke highly in his favor, the Captain gave him every encouragement which he possibly could.

Some time after this period, Mr. Osbaldeston, then Member of Parliament for Scarborough, having been solicited by some of his neighbours, who had heard of Cook's merit, and the notice taken of him by his Captain and Officers, wrote a letter in his favor to Captain Palliser, requesting he would point out in what manner they could contribute towards his promotion. The Captain, in his reply, did full justice to Cook's character, but he informed Mr. Osbaldeston, that as he had been only a short while in the Navy, he could not be appointed a commissioned officer; adding, that a Master's warrant might, perhaps, be procured for him, by which he would be placed in a situ-

ation suited to his talents, and in which, he had no doubt, he would discharge his duty with credit to himself, and with honor to those who patronised him.

On the 10th of May, 1759, he obtained a Master's Warrant for the *Grampus* sloop; but this appointment did not take place, as the proper Master of that vessel unexpectedly returned. Four days after, he was made Master of the *Garland*; but here again he was disappointed, for, upon enquiry, it was found, that he could not join the ship, as she had sailed some days before: however, on the 15th of May, he was appointed to the *Mercury*, which was destined for North America, to join the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Saunders, who, in conjunction with General Wolfe, was then engaged in the siege of Quebec. During that memorable siege, it was found necessary to take soundings in the channel of the river St. Lawrence, directly opposite to the French camp at Montmorency and Beauport, in order that the Admiral might be enabled to lay his ships before the enemies batteries, and to cover the British army, in an attack which the General intended to make on the French camp. As this was a dangerous and difficult service, and as Cook's sagacity and resolution were now well known, Captain Palliser recommended him as a proper person to undertake it, and in this choice he was not disappointed; for Cook performed it in the completest manner, and to the full satisfaction of his employers. He did not, however, effect his purpose without great risk: having been engaged in this business during night, for several nights successively, he was at length discovered by the enemy, who sent a number of canoes filled with Indians to, surround him, and he had no other alternative, but to make for shore on the island of Orleans, near the guard of the English hospital, to which he was so closely pursued, that he had scarcely leaped from the bow of the boat, which belonged to one of the ships of war, when

when the Indians entered it by the stern, and having taken possession of it, carried it off in triumph. There is reason to believe, that before this period, Cook had scarcely used a pencil, and was entirely unacquainted with drawing; but such were the powers of his mind, and his aptitude for acquiring knowledge, that he soon made himself master of every object to which he applied, and notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored, he furnished the Admiral with as complete a draught of the channel and soundings as could have been made by the most expert surveyor in the time of profound peace.

Another important service which our navigator performed while on the American station, does no less honor to his memory, and deserves also to be mentioned. The navigation of the river St. Lawrence is both difficult and dangerous, and was particularly so then to the English, who were not well acquainted with that part of North America, and who had no chart, on the correctness of which they could depend. The Admiral, therefore, who had received so favorable a specimen of Mr. Cook's abilities, appointed him to survey those parts of the river below Quebec which navigators accounted to be most dangerous, and this business he executed with the same diligence, activity and skill, as he had displayed on the former occasion. When he had completed his chart of the river it was published, with soundings and directions for sailing in it, and so great was its accuracy, that it hath never since been found necessary to publish another.

After the expedition to Quebec, Mr. Cook, by a warrant from Lord Colvill, was appointed Master of the Northumberland, on the 22d of September 1759. In this ship his lordship staid the following winter, as Commodore, at Halifax, and Cook's behavior in his new station did not fail to gain him the friendship and esteem of his commander. Sensible

that he was now in the road to promotion, he spent the leisure hours which the winter season gave him, in acquiring such branches of knowledge as might qualify him for future service. At Halifax he first read Euclid, and studied astronomy. The books he was able to procure were indeed few, but application and industry supplied many deficiencies, and enabled him to make a progress superior to what could be expected from the advantages he enjoyed.

While Mr. Cook was Master of the Northumberland, under Lord Colvill, that ship came to Newfoundland in September, 1762, to assist in the recapture of the island. After that object was accomplished, the English fleet remained some days at Placentia, in order to put it in a better state of defence. During this time Mr. Cook had again an opportunity of displaying his diligence, and manifesting his zeal for the good of his Majesty's service; he surveyed the harbour and heights of that place, and by this attracted the notice of Captain, afterwards Admiral Graves, who was at that time commander of the Antelope, and Governor of Newfoundland. The Governor, from this circumstance, having been induced to ask him a number of questions, his answers were so satisfactory, that he thence conceived a very favorable opinion of his abilities and nautical knowledge, and this was still farther increased by a longer acquaintance with him. Possessed of an active genius, stimulated, perhaps, by the success which had attended his past labors, and the hopes of promotion, Cook continued to display the most unremitting assiduity, in order to make himself acquainted with the American coast, and to facilitate its navigation, while the esteem which Captain Graves entertained for him was greatly heightened by the repeated testimonies of his good behavior, given by all the officers under whom he had served.

In the latter end of the year 1762, Mr. Cook returned to England, and

On the 21st of December he married, at Barking in Essex, a young lady of the name of Batts, whom he tenderly loved, and who had every claim to his warmest regard and affection; but his situation in life, and the high and important services to which he was called, did not suffer him long to enjoy matrimonial felicity without interruption.

Peace being concluded in 1763 between England, France, and Spain, Captain Graves was again sent out as Governor of Newfoundland. As this country was considered to be of great value in a commercial view, and as it had been the principal object of contention between the English and the French, the Governor obtained, though with some difficulty, an establishment for the survey of its coasts; and Mr. Cook, on the recommendation of Captain Graves, was appointed to carry this plan into execution. He, therefore, went out with that gentleman, and having surveyed the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which, by treaty, had been ceded to the French, and which they were suffered to take possession of, after the business was finished, he returned to England, towards the conclusion of the season.

In the beginning of the year following, he accompanied his friend and patron Sir Hugh Palliser, who was appointed Commodore and Governor of Labradore and Newfoundland, in the same station in which he had been under Captain Graves. For this employment Mr. Cook was well qualified, and the charts of his surveys, which he afterwards published, reflected the highest credit on his abilities. He explored the inland part of the island of Newfoundland, in a much more accurate manner than had ever been done before, and by penetrating into the heart of the country discovered several large lakes, the position of which is distinctly marked out in the general chart. It appears, that Mr. Cook was occasionally engaged in this service, returning to England for the winter

season, till the year 1767, which was the latest period of his being employed as Marine Surveyor of Newfoundland. That he had by this time made a considerable knowledge in practical astronomy is evident, from a short paper written by him, which was inserted in the fifty-seventh volume of the Philosophical Transactions, entitled *An observation of an Eclipse of the Sun at the island of Newfoundland, August the 5th, 1766, with the longitude of the place of observation deduced from it*. This observation was made at one of the Burgeo islands, near Cape Ray, in lat.  $47^{\circ} 36' 19''$ , on the south west extremity of Newfoundland, and Mr. Cook's paper having been communicated to Mr. Witchell, he compared it with an observation made on the same eclipse by the Reverend Mr. Hornby, and thence computed the difference of longitude of the places of observation, making proper allowance for parallax, and the prolate spheroidal figure of the earth. It appears from the Philosophical Transactions, that Cook was at this time accounted an able mathematician.

Though many discoveries have been made at different periods, by British navigators, it was reserved for the present reign to carry the spirit of enterprize to its utmost extent, and to direct it for the accomplishment of the noblest purposes. Soon after peace was concluded in 1763, two voyages round the world were undertaken, under the patronage of his present Majesty, which were performed by Captains Byron, Wallis, and Carteret, and before the two latter returned another was resolved upon, the principal object of which was the improvement of astronomy. It having been calculated, that the planet Venus would pass over the Sun's disk in 1769, it was judged that the best place for observing this phenomenon, would be either at the Marquesas, or at one of those islands which Tasman called Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Middleburgh, and which are now better known by the appellation



tion of the Friendly Isles. This being a matter of the greatest importance to astronomy, the Royal Society, with a laudable zeal for the advancement of that science, presented a memorial to his Majesty, requesting, among other things, that a vessel might be fitted out at the expence of government, to convey proper persons to observe the transit of Venus at one of the above mentioned places. This petition was readily complied with, and orders having been sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to provide a vessel for that purpose, on the 3d of April Mr. Stephens informed the Society, that a bark had been taken up, and would be got ready with all convenient speed.

The person originally fixed upon to superintend this expedition was Mr. Dalrymple, an eminent Member of the Royal Society, who had distinguished himself by his enquiries respecting the geography of the southern ocean. Though this gentleman had not been regularly bred to the sea, he insisted upon having a brevet commission, as Captain of the vessel, before he should set out. Sir Edward Hawke, who was then at the head of the Admiralty, violently opposed this measure, and being pressed on the subject, declared, he would rather suffer his right hand to be cut off than sign such a commission. Both parties were inflexible; it was therefore found necessary to look out for some other person to conduct the expedition, and Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, having recommended Mr. Cook, and this recommendation being strengthened by the testimony of Sir Hugh Palliser, who was well acquainted with his abilities and merit, he was appointed to this important service by the Lords Commissioners, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, on the 25th of May 1768.

As soon as this appointment had taken place, Sir Hugh Palliser was ordered to provide a vessel suited for such a voyage. He examined a great

many of those which were then lying in the Thames, and with Mr. Cook's assistance, of whose judgement he entertained the highest opinion, he at length, fixed upon one of three hundred and seventy tons burthen, which was afterwards named the *Endeavour*.

Captain Wallis having returned from his voyage round the world while preparations were making for Cook's expedition, and that gentleman having signified to the Royal Society, that Port Royal harbour, in King George's Island, which he discovered, and which is now known by the name of Otaheite, would be the most convenient situation for observing the transit, Captain Wallis's opinion was adopted, and orders were given to the observers to repair thither. Mr. Charles Green, who had been under Dr. Bradley, at the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, was appointed to assist Mr. Cook, in conducting the astronomical part of the voyage. He was accompanied also by Joseph Banks, Esq. now Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and Dr. Solander, the former of whom, at an early period of life, and at a great expence to himself, embarked in this tedious and hazardous enterprize, with the noblest of all views, that of promoting the cause of science, and enlarging the knowledge of mankind. Though the principal intention of this voyage was to observe the transit of Venus, it was thought proper to make it comprehend other objects also; Mr. Cook, therefore, was directed, after he had accomplished his main business, to proceed in making further discoveries in the great Southern Seas. The complement of the *Endeavour* consisted, besides the Commander, of eighty-four persons. She was victualled for eighteen months, and ten carriage and twelve swivel guns were sent on board of her, together with abundance of ammunition and all necessary stores.

The *Endeavour* being completely fitted for sea, Mr. Cook sailed from Deptford, on the 30th of July 1768, and

and on the 13th of August anchored in Plymouth Sound, from which, after a few days stay, he proceeded to sea, and reached Madeira on the 13th of September. Having laid in a fresh stock of beef, water and wine at this island, our navigator pursued his voyage; but on the 7th of November, finding that several articles of the ship's provisions were likely to fall short, he determined to touch at Rio de Janeiro, where he had no doubt of meeting with a friendly reception. In this, however, he was disappointed; and though he received a supply of water, and such other necessaries as, in like circumstances, the people of one civilized nation would scarcely refuse to those of another, he could not make the Viceroy, who appears to have been jealous of the designs of the English, and who besides, was not celebrated for his knowledge, comprehend the true intent of the expedition.

On the 7th of December, the Endeavour got under sail, and on the 14th of January, 1769, Mr. Cook entered the Strait of Le Maire, and next day anchored in the Bay of Good Success, where the following remarkable adventure happened to Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and some others who accompanied them in a botanical excursion. Having ascended a mountain in search of plants, they were exposed to such an intense degree of cold, that Dr. Solander was seized with a torpor, which had nearly put a period to his existence. Two black servants who attended our adventurers, actually died, and this event took place in the midst of summer, in that part of the world, and at the close of a day, the beginning of which was as mild and warm as the month of May usually is in England.

After doubling Cape Horn, and discovering several islands, most of which appeared to be inhabited, and to be clothed with the most beautiful verdure, Mr. Cook arrived in sight of Otaheite, on the 11th of April, and on the 13th the Endeavour came

came to anchor in Port Royal Bay, which by the natives is called *Matawai*. The first object which engaged our navigator's attention upon his arrival here, does the highest honor to his good sense and humanity. As he was sensible that his stay at the island was not likely to be long, and that much depended upon the manner in which the English behaved towards the natives, he drew up a set of regulations for the conduct of his people, and gave express orders that they should be strictly observed. These orders were as follows: First, "To endeavor by every fair means to cultivate a friendship with the natives; and to treat them with all imaginable humanity. Secondly, a proper person or persons will be appointed to trade with the natives for all manner of provisions, fruit, and other productions of the earth, and no officer or seaman, or other person belonging to the ship, except such as are so appointed, shall trade, or offer to trade for any sort of provision fruit, or other productions of the earth, unless they have leave to do so. Thirdly, every person employed on shore, or on any duty whatsoever, is strictly to attend to the fame, and if by any neglect, he loses any of his arms or working tools, or suffers them to be stolen, the full value thereof will be charged against his pay, according to the custom of the navy in such cases, and he shall receive such farther punishment as the nature of the offence may deserve. Fourthly, the same penalty will be inflicted on every person who is found to embezzle, trade, or offer to trade with any part of the ship's stores, of whatsoever nature they may be. And lastly, no sort of iron, or any thing that is made of iron, or any sort of cloth, or other useful or necessary articles, are to be given in exchange for any thing but provision."

Having accomplished the grand object of his expedition, a particular

account of which may be seen in the sixty-first volume of the Philosophical Transactions, our navigator began to think of pursuing his voyage, in obedience to the orders which he had received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Having therefore, got every thing in readiness for his departure, and having taken on board a native of the country, named *Tupia*, who brought with him a boy of thirteen years of age, and earnestly entreated that he might be allowed to accompany the English, he weighed anchor on the 13th of July, after a stay of three months. To give a particular account of all the places visited by Mr. Cook, in the course of this voyage, would be tedious; let it therefore be sufficient to say, that after ascertaining New Zealand to be two islands, and after spending six months in exploring their coasts, he made for New Holland, where he anchored, in Botany Bay, on the 28th of April, 1770. Great part of the coasts of this extensive country Mr. Cook examined also, and finding on his arrival at Batavia, to which he had directed his course, that it would be dangerous to proceed to Europe, without inspecting the Endeavour's bottom, he requested leave from the Governor to heave her down, which was readily complied with. Before the vessel was refitted, the dreadful effects of that unhealthy climate were severely felt. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, were attacked by fevers, and in a little time almost every person, both on board and on shore, was sick. This circumstance occasioned a great delay, and though several of the gentlemen were considerably better by the time the ship was ready for sea, yet the number of sick even then amounted to forty, and the rest of the company were in a very feeble condition. What may appear rather singular is, that the sailmaker, an old man, between seventy and eighty years of age, and who got drunk every day during the time he resided at Batavia, was the only person who

continued in full health. Three seamen, and Mr. Green's servant died, together with the surgeon, *Tupia* and his companion *Tayeto*. The former did not entirely fall a sacrifice to the unwholesomeness of the climate: having been accustomed to feed principally upon vegetables, he soon contracted those disorders which are incident to a sea life, and in all probability would have sunk under them, even if the English had not been obliged to go to Batavia.

On the 27th of December Mr. Cook departed from Batavia, and having taken in a fresh supply of wood and water, together with some refreshments, at Prince's Island, he directed his course for the Cape of Good Hope; but before he reached that place, the seeds of disease which had been received at Batavia appeared with alarming symptoms, and reduced the ship's crew to the most melancholy situation. Mr. Banks' life was almost despaired of, and so dreadful was the ravage of the distemper, that scarcely a night passed but some dead body was committed to the deep. In the course of six weeks, Mr. Sporing, one of Mr. Banks' assistants, Mr. Parkinson, his natural history painter, Mr. Green, the astronomer, the boatswain, the carpenter, and his mate, Mr. Monkhouse, the midshipman, another midshipman, the old sailmaker and his assistant, the ship's cook, the corporal of the marines, two of the carpenter's crew, and nine of the seamen, all shared the same fate. The loss in all amounted to twenty-three persons, besides the seven who died at Batavia.

On the 15th of March, 1771, the Endeavour reached the Cape of Good Hope, where Mr. Cook staid till the 14th of April, to recover the sick and refit his vessel, he then proceeded on his voyage, and after touching at St. Helena, arrived in the Downs on the 12th of June following.

The evident proofs which Mr. Cook exhibited of his sagacity, resolution and activity, during this perilous enterprise, in which he had encountered

countered many dangers and difficulties, gave him a just claim to the protection of government, and to the favor of his sovereign. He was, therefore, soon after his arrival, promoted to be a commander in his Majesty's navy, by commission bearing date August 29th, 1771. On this occasion, he wished to have been appointed a Post Captain; but Lord Sandwich, who was now at the head of the Admiralty, though he had the greatest esteem for our navigator, would not comply with his request, because it would have been inconsistent with the established order of the naval service.

Though Captain Cook had fully accomplished the main object of his voyage, and though he had afterwards traversed great part of the Pacific Ocean, and explored the coasts of New Zealand and New Holland, he had not, however, been able to determine the grand question, respecting a *Terra Australis Incognita*, or southern continent, which had long amused Europe. The first person who seems to have entertained any notion of this kind, was the famous Quiros, who was sent out for the express purpose of discovering it; but he did not succeed, and all those who made the same attempt afterwards were equally unsuccessful. To determine, therefore, this point, of so much importance to geography and navigation, a second expedition was planned out, at the desire of his Majesty, whose patronage of literature and science has been eminently conspicuous; and no person appeared better qualified to undertake it than Captain Cook.

When this design was fully resolved upon, two vessels, which had been both built at Whitby, by the same person who had built the *Endeavour*, were purchased of Captain William Hammond, of Hull. The largest, which was about four hundred and sixty-two tons burthen, was called the *Resolution*, and the other, which was considerably less, was named the *Adventure*. On the 28th

of November, 1771, Captain Cook was appointed to the command of the former, and about the same time Mr. Tobias Furneaux to that of the latter. In the equipment of these vessels, every possible attention was bestowed; they were supplied with the best stores and provisions, and every article suited to the nature of the expedition was put on board of them, besides abundance of antiscorbutics, such as malt, four krout, salted cabbage, portable broth, faloup, mustard, marmalade of carrots, and inspissated juice of wort and beer.

The advancement of science was equally consulted. Mr. Wm. Hodges, an eminent landscape painter, was engaged to make drawings of such objects as could not be so well comprehended from descriptions; Mr. John Reinhold Forster, and his son, were appointed to explore the natural history of the countries they might visit, and Mr. William Wales, and Mr. William Bayley, were chosen for the purpose of making astronomical observations.

On the 9th of April 1772, Captain Cook sailed from Deptford, and on the 3d of July, joined the *Adventure* in Plymouth Sound. From Plymouth, he departed on the 13th of the same month, and having touched at Madeira, to obtain a supply of water, wine and other necessaries, proceeded on his voyage, but finding that his water would not last to the Cape of Good Hope, without putting his men to short allowance, he resolved to touch at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in order to get a fresh stock. On the 10th of August he arrived at Port Praya, in that island, and having procured a sufficiency of water and other refreshments, put to sea again, on the 14th, and on the 30th of October, came to anchor in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, where he was received with the greatest politeness by the Governor, and promised every assistance that the place could afford. From the Cape our commander departed on the 22d of November, in search

search of a southern continent, and having got clear of the land, directed his course for Cape Circumcision; but a dreadful gale of wind coming on about the 6th of December, which at times was so furious, that the ships could carry no sail, they were driven so far to the eastward of their course, that no hopes were left of reaching the intended spot.

On the 10th of December, our navigators began to meet with islands of ice, one of which was so concealed by the haziness of the weather, that they were almost close upon it before it was observed. Captain Cook judged, that it might be about fifty feet high, and half a mile in circumference. It was flat on the top, and its sides rose in a perpendicular direction, against which the sea broke with amazing fury, and was dashed up to a great height. By the 17th of January 1773, he had reached the latitude of  $67^{\circ} 15'$  where he found the ice entirely closed, and on the 17th of March, after two months longer navigation amidst mountains and islands of ice, which seemed to threaten destruction on every side, considering that it would be very improper to continue longer in high southern latitudes, he resolved to quit them, and to proceed to New Zealand, with a view of looking for the Adventure, which had parted from him on the 8th of February, and that he might have an opportunity of procuring some refreshments for his people. He therefore, steered his course for that island, and came to anchor in Dusky Bay, on the 26th of March, from which he proceeded to Queen Charlotte's Sound, where he had the satisfaction of meeting with the Adventure, after an absence of fourteen weeks.

Quitting New Zealand, in company with the Adventure, Captain Cook paid a visit to his old friends at Otaheite, the Society and Friendly Isles, and having examined a space of more than forty degrees of longitude, between the tropicks, returned to Queen Charlotte's Sound. Here

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he changed the rigging of his ship for such as might be able to withstand storms and the severity of high southern latitudes; and again set sail on the 27th of November, to explore the unknown parts of the Pacific Ocean. In this perilous navigation, he was exposed to dangers which none but a man possessed of the greatest resolution could have encountered; yet such was his strength of mind, and so great was his skill in navigation that though often interrupted by islands of ice, among which he was sometimes as it were inclosed, and though his vessel was almost every moment in hazard of being dashed to pieces, by large masses, which floated around, he advanced amidst all these obstacles till nature set bounds to his course. Many of these ice-islands were two and three hundred feet in height, and between two and three miles in circuit, with perpendicular sides or cliffs, that could not be beheld without astonishment.

On the 26th of January, 1774, our navigators passed the Antarctic circle for the third time in 109 degrees of west longitude, where they found the mildest sun-shine they had ever experienced in the frigid zone. This circumstance induced them to hope, that they should be able to penetrate as far towards the south as others had done towards the north; but the next day, they discovered a solid field of ice before them, which extended from east to west farther than the eye could reach. Within this field ninety-seven islands were counted, besides those on the outside, many of which were large, and had the appearance of a ridge of mountains, rising one above another, till they were lost in the clouds. The outer, or northern edge of this immense field, was composed of loose or broken ice, packed so closely together, that there was no possibility of entering it; but Captain Cook was of opinion, that there must be land to the south behind it. "If there is," says he, "it can afford no better retreat for birds, or any other animals

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"animals, than the ice itself, with which it must be entirely covered." He then adds, "I, who was ambitious not only of going farther than any body had gone before, but as far as it was possible for man to go, was not sorry at meeting with this interruption, as it in some measure relieved us, and shortened the dangers and hardships inseparable from the navigation of the southern polar regions. Since then, we could not proceed farther to the south, no other reason need be assigned for my tacking and standing back to the north, being at this time in the latitude of  $70^{\circ}$ .  $10'$  south and longitude  $106^{\circ}$ .  $54'$  west."

Our navigator next went in quest of land said to have been discovered by Juan Fernandez, no vestiges of which he could find. He then proceeded to the Marquesas, discovered in 1595, and visited for the second time during this voyage the island of Otaheite, where having procured some refreshments, he sailed for the New Hebrides, which though discovered as early as 1606, by Quiros, had never been sufficiently explored. Besides ascertaining the extent and situation of these islands, which had been barely seen by others, he acquired a knowledge of several before unknown, which entitled him to give the whole that appellation by which they are now distinguished.

Captain Cook continued surveying these islands during the month of August, 1774, and having set sail on the 1st of August, discovered a large track of land, to which he gave the name of New Caledonia. The coasts of this he explored also, and found it to be the most considerable of all the tropical islands in those parts, and except New Holland and New Zealand, the largest that has been seen in the South Pacific Ocean. On leaving New Caledonia, he fell in with an uninhabited island, on the 10th of October, which he named Norfolk Isle, in honor of the noble family of Howard, and finding that provi-

sions were now beginning to run short, he determined to sail again for New Zealand, where he came to anchor on the 18th of October. Here he continued till the 10th of November, when he again set out, in pursuit of his great object, the determination of the question, concerning the existence of a southern continent; but having failed till the 27th, in different degrees of latitude, extending from  $43^{\circ}$ . to  $55^{\circ}$ .  $48'$  south without success, he gave up all hopes of finding it, and resolved to steer directly for the west entrance of the straits of Maghalhaens, with a view of coasting the south side of Terra del Fuego, round Cape Horn to the strait Le Maire.

During the rest of the voyage very little remarkable occurred. After leaving Terra del Fuego, our navigator proceeded round Cape Horn, passed through Strait Le Maire, to Staten Island, and having explored part of the neighbouring seas, directed his course to the Cape of Good Hope, from which he failed to England, where he arrived on the 19th of July, 1775, having been absent from it three years and eighteen days. From the period of Captain Cook's leaving the Cape of Good Hope to that of his return to it again, he had traversed no less a space than twenty thousand leagues, an extent nearly equal to three times the equatorial circumference of the earth; but what will appear still more surprising is, that though exposed to almost every change of climate, he had lost no more than four men in this expedition, and only one of these by sickness.

If the manner in which Captain Cook had accomplished the object of his former voyage procured him the protection of government, the discoveries he had made in the latter, and the complete determination of the point he had been sent to ascertain, were additional recommendations in his favor. Lord Sandwich, who was still at the head of the Admiralty, took the earliest opportunity of laying his services before the King, who seemed very much disposed to confer every mark



mark of distinction upon him. On the 9th of August, therefore, he was raised to the rank of a Post Captain, and three days after he was appointed a Captain in Greenwich Hospital, a situation intended to afford him a pleasing and honorable reward for his illustrious services. He was likewise admitted a member of the Royal Society, on the 7th of March, 1776, and that same evening a paper was read, which he had addressed to Sir John Pringle, containing an account of the method he had taken to preserve the health of the crew of his Majesty's ship the *Resolution* during her voyage round the world. Another paper, at the request of the President, was communicated by him on the 18th of April, relative to the tides of the South Seas. For the former of these, it was resolved to bestow upon him Sir Godfrey Copley's annual gold medal, at the delivery of which Sir John concluded his speech before the Society in the following words, highly honorable to our navigator.\* "If Rome decreed the *civic crown* to him who saved the life of a single citizen, what wreaths are due to the man who, having himself saved many, perpetuates in your transactions the means by which Britain may now, on the most distant voyages, preserve numbers of her intrepid sons, her *mariners*, who, braving every danger, have so liberally contributed to the fame, to the opulence, and to the maritime empire of their country."

Though the question respecting the existence of a southern continent was now fully determined, there remained still another important object to be investigated, the practicability of a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean. It had long been a favorite scheme with navi-

gators, and particularly the English, to discover a shorter and more commodious course to the East Indies, than that by the Cape of Good Hope. Several attempts were made for this purpose, both by our own countrymen, and the Dutch; but with so little success, that it ceased for many years to be an object of pursuit. In the beginning of the present century it was again revived by Mr. Dobbs, and Captain Middleton was sent out by government in 1741, and Captain Smith and Captain Moore in 1746; but though an act of parliament had been passed, which secured a reward of twenty thousand pounds to the discoverer, the accomplishment of this favorite object continued at as great a distance as ever.

To ascertain whether this matter, of so much importance to geography and navigation, could be carried into execution, was reserved for the glory of the present reign. The idea was very warmly espoused by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and it was resolved that a voyage should be undertaken for that purpose. For the conduct of this enterprise, it was evident that great skill and ability were requisite, and though no one was so well qualified for it as Captain Cook, yet none of his friends, not even Lord Sandwich, presumed to solicit him on the subject. The service he had rendered to science and navigation was so great, the labors he had sustained, and the dangers he had encountered were so many, and so various, that it was deemed not reasonable to ask him to engage in fresh perils. His advice, however, was requested, respecting the properest person for undertaking the voyage, and in order to determine this point, the Captain, Sir Hugh Palliser, and Mr. Stephens, were invited

\* Captain Cook himself was not present to hear the discourse of the President, and to receive the honor conferred on him. Some months before the anniversary of St. Andrew's day, he had sailed on his last expedition. The medal was therefore delivered into the hands of Mrs. Cook.

to dinner at Lord Sandwich's house. In the course of the conversation, while they were discoursing on the importance of the design, and the consequences that were likely to result from it to science and navigation, Cook's mind was so fired with the magnitude of the object, that he suddenly started up and declared, that he himself would undertake the direction of it. No proposal could be received with more pleasure. Lord Sandwich immediately laid the affair before his Majesty, and Capt. Cook was appointed to the expedition, on the 10th of February, 1776.

When the command of the enterprise was thus settled, much to the satisfaction of those who had set it on foot, it was considered as a matter of great importance to determine what might be the best course to be pursued in the voyage. All former navigators round the globe had returned by the Cape of Good Hope; but to Captain Cook was assigned the arduous task of attempting the same thing, by reaching the high northern latitudes, between Asia and America; and it appears, that this plan was adopted, in consequence of his own suggestions. He was, therefore, ordered to proceed to the Pacific Ocean, through that chain of islands which he had before visited, in the tropical regions of the south, and thence, if practicable, to make his way into the Atlantic. To give every possible encouragement to the prosecution of this great design, motives of interest were added to the obligations of duty. In the act of parliament passed in 1745, the reward of twenty thousand pounds was offered only to vessels *belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects*: ships belonging to government being thus excluded. Besides this, the reward was entirely confined to such as should discover a passage through Hudson's Bay, but by a new act, which passed in 1776, it was declared, that if

any ship belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, or *to his Majesty*, should find and sail through any passage by sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in *any direction*, or parallel of the northern hemisphere, to the northward of the fifty-second degree of northern latitude, the owners of such ships, if belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, *or the commander, officers and seamen of such ship, if belonging to his Majesty*, should receive as a reward for such discovery the sum of twenty thousand pounds.

The vessels fixed upon by government for this service, were the Resolution and the Discovery. The command of the former was given to Captain Cook, and that of the latter to Captain Clerk, who had been our navigator's second lieutenant in his second voyage. Nearly the same complement of men and officers was assigned to each as before, and the utmost attention was employed by the Admiralty Board to have them equipped in the completest manner. Every article that could tend to preserve the health of the seamen was provided in abundance; and that the inhabitants of Otaheite, and of the other islands in the South Seas where the English had been treated with so much hospitality, might be benefited by the expedition, his Majesty was graciously pleased to order an assortment of useful animals to be put on board, and to be left in those countries. Besides these, the Captain was furnished with a quantity of European garden-seeds, and the Board of Admiralty added such articles of commerce as were most likely to promote a friendly intercourse with the natives of the other hemisphere, and to induce them to carry on a profitable traffic with the English. Additional clothing, suited to the severities of a cold climate, was likewise ordered for the crews of the two ships, and nothing was denied our navigators that could

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contribute to lessen the hardships of the expedition, or to render their situation comfortable.

As the First Lord of the Admiralty and his colleagues were extremely desirous that this enterprize might prove of as much public utility as possible, several nautical and astronomical instruments were entrusted by the Board of Longitude to Capt. Cook, who was sufficiently able to use them with advantage, and Mr. Bayley, who had given satisfactory proofs of his skill, while on board of Captain Furneaux' ship, was employed a second time to make observations during the course of the voyage. The department of natural history was assigned to Mr. Anderson, the surgeon of the *Resolution*, who was extremely well qualified for that purpose; and, that the result of the expedition might be entertaining to the generality of readers, Mr. Webber was engaged to make masterly drawings of such objects as could only be properly represented by the help of the pencil.

As the ships were to touch at Otaheite and the Society Isles, it had been determined to send back by this opportunity Omai, a native of that country, whom Captain Furneaux brought with him to England the former voyage. He therefore left London on the 24th of June, 1776, in company with the Captain, and every preparation being completed, they sailed for Plymouth, where they were joined by the *Discovery*. From Plymouth our navigators directed their course to Teneriff, to procure a fresh supply of corn and hay, for the subsistence of their live stock. They then proceeded to the Cape, where they staid from the 18th of October till the 30th of November, and having touched at Kerguelen's Island, and Van Diemen's Land, discovered by Tasman in 1642, arrived at Queen Charlotte's Sound, in New Zealand, on the 12th of February, 1777.

At New Zealand they continued about two weeks, during which time they acquired much additional knowledge respecting its productions, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. They then paid a visit to the Friendly Isles, where they remained some time, and where Captain Cook neglected no opportunity of making such observations as might be serviceable to navigation and astronomy. From the information which he then received, it appears, that this Archipelago is very extensive; above one hundred and fifty islands were reckoned up by the natives, who made use of bits of leaves to ascertain their number; and Mr. Anderson, with his usual diligence, procured all their names. Sixty-one of these isles have their proper places and names marked out upon the chart of the Friendly Isles, and the sketch of the harbour of Tongataboo, which are given in the account published of this expedition.

On the 17th of July Captain Cook took his final leave of the Friendly Isles, and, resuming his voyage, reached Otaheite on the 12th of August. From Otaheite he proceeded to some other of the Society Isles, and having disposed of Omai, agreeable to his wishes, and distributed part of his live stock, in such a manner as he thought would best answer the proposed end, he determined to pursue his course to the northward. Setting sail, therefore, from *Balabola*, on the 8th of December, he crossed the line about the 24th, and on the 18th of January, 1778, discovered an island, which he, however, could not reach. Soon after another appeared, on which he went ashore, and in the course of a few days, a whole group was seen, which Capt. Cook, in honor of Lord Sandwich, distinguished by the name of the Sandwich Islands. Those which he saw were situated between the latitude of 20°. 30' and 22°. 15' north, and between the longitude of

199°. 29'. and 201°. 30'. east.

On quitting these islands, Captain Cook proceeded to range along the western side of America, and after giving names to several capes and headlands, which appeared in sight, came to anchor in an inlet, where the country presented a very different aspect from what he had seen before. The summits of the mountains were clothed in sheets of snow, while the valleys between them and the grounds on the sea coast, both high and low, were covered to a considerable breadth, with tall straight trees, which formed a most beautiful prospect, as of one immense forest. On his first arrival in this inlet, he had honored it with the name of King George's Sound; but he afterwards found that it was called *Nootka* by the natives. Having staid nearly a month here, to complete the necessary repairs of the ships, our navigators proceeded northward, and entered another inlet, from which great things were expected, as they entertained the strongest hopes, that it would be found to communicate either with the sea to the north, or with Baffin's or Hudson's Bay to the east. On this account, therefore, it was traced as high as the latitude of 60°. 30', and the longitude of 210°. being seventy leagues from its entrance, but without success; for after several fruitless attempts to discover a passage through it, this idea was abandoned, and Captain Cook named it River Turnagain. Lord Sandwich has since distinguished it by the appellation of *Cook's River*.

Indefatigable in pursuit of his favorite object, Captain Cook continued his researches, and arrived on the 27th of June, 1778, at the island of *Oonalaska*, the inhabitants of which behaved with a degree of friendship and politeness very uncommon to savage tribes. He then steered towards the American coast, and having advanced as far as the latitude of 70°. 44'. found his progress stopped by the ice, which was as compact as a wall, and at least

ten or twelve feet in height; still farther north it appeared to be much higher; its surface was extremely rugged, and in different places it was covered with pools of water. A prodigious number of sea-horses lay upon it, some of which were procured for food, as at this time there was a great want of fresh provisions, and though many of the sailors were disappointed, having at first concluded that these animals were sea-cows, yet such was the general anxiety for a change of diet, that our voyagers lived on them as long as they lasted.

From the 26th of April, the time that Captain Cook left Nootka, to the 29th of July, many important discoveries were made, which it is impossible to particularize here. They form a valuable addition to those made in the course of his two former voyages, and, in point of extent, surpasses all that the Russians had accomplished in a long series of years, though in parts belonging or contiguous to their own empire. He had previous to the last mentioned period, traversed the Icy Sea beyond Beering's Strait, in various directions, and through numberless difficulties and obstructions; but he never abandoned the pursuit of his favorite object till the ice increased so much, as to preclude all hopes of attaining it, at least during that year. The season being far advanced, and the time when the frost was expected to set in being fast approaching, he thought it imprudent to make any farther attempts to find a passage into the Atlantic, till the next summer. He, therefore, began now to look out for a place where he might, besides procuring wood and water, conveniently pass the winter, and as none seemed better adapted for that purpose than some of the Sandwich Isles, he determined to direct his course thither.

Hitherto this expedition, though attended with many dangers and difficulties, had been marked with

no peculiar disaster, and our illustrious commander was no doubt flattering himself with the hopes of being more successful in his researches the next summer; but little did he think that the *Sandwich Isles*, which he considered as the most important discovery of all that had been made by Europeans in the Pacific Ocean\*, would in the result prove fatal, and that he should there fall by the murdering dagger of a barbarian. To relate an event of this kind must ever be a painful task to a feeling mind; but it must be doubly so, when it appears that the unhappy sufferer became a victim to his own humanity.

In Captain Cook's former visit to this group of islands, he had observed five of them situated between the latitude of  $20^{\circ} 30'$  and  $22^{\circ} 15'$  north, and between the longitude of  $199^{\circ} 20'$  and  $201^{\circ} 30'$  east, the names of which were *Wotaboo*, *Atooi*, *Onechoow*, *Oreehoua* and *Taboora*; but on his return southward, with an intent of passing the winter, he discovered on the 26th of November, when he came to the latitude of  $20^{\circ} 55'$ , a sixth, named *Mowee*, and on the 30th, another, which the natives distinguished by the appellation of *Owhyhee*. As this island appeared to be of greater extent and importance than any of the rest, our navigator spent nearly seven weeks in sailing round it, and in examining its coasts. Whilst he was employed in this business, the inhabitants came off from time to time in great numbers with their canoes, and readily engaged in traffic. On this occasion their behavior was open and unreserved, and afforded much less cause for suspicion than that of any other people among whom our navigators had ever been. It was even remarked, that the people of Otaheite itself,

with whom they had been so intimately connected, had never displayed such unbounded confidence in the integrity and good treatment of the English.

On the 17th of January, 1779, our navigators came to anchor in the Bay of *Karakakooa*, which is situated on the west side of the island of *Owhyhee*, and extends about a mile in depth. It is bounded by two points of land, bearing south-east and north-west from each other, at the distance of half a league; on the northernmost of which is situated a village called *Kowroua*. A more considerable village stands in the bottom of the Bay, near a stately grove of cocoa nut trees, and a high rocky cliff, inaccessible from the sea shore, runs between them. Near the coast on the south side, the land has a rugged appearance, but farther inland the country gradually rises, and abounds with cultivated enclosures and groves of cocoa trees.

While Captain Cook remained here, the islanders behaved with the greatest friendship, and seemed very much disposed to render him every assistance in their power. Several of their chiefs paid him a visit, and when he himself went on shore, he was received with very extraordinary ceremonies, which fell little short of adoration. He had likewise an interview with *Terrecoboo*, the king of the island, whom he carried on board the *Resolution*, where he was treated with every mark of respect, and in return for a beautiful feathered cloak which he had bestowed on our navigator, the Captain put a linen shirt on his Majesty, and girt his own hanger round him. In short, during the intercourse which was kept up between the natives and the English, the greatest harmony prevailed, and the

\* The last words which Captain Cook wrote in his Journal were, "To this disappointment," alluding to his unsuccessful endeavors to get home by a northern passage, "we owed our having it in our power to revisit the *Sandwich Isles*, and to enrich our voyage with a discovery, which, though the last, seemed in many respects to be the most important that had hitherto been made by Europeans, throughout the extent of the Pacific Ocean."



quiet, inoffensive behavior of the former banished every apprehension of danger from the breasts of our voyagers. The islanders, however, began at length to be very inquisitive about the time of their departure; but this is not much to be wondered at, when it is considered, that during sixteen days, which they had been in the harbour of *Karakakooa*, they had made an enormous consumption both of hogs and vegetables. It afterwards appeared, that these enquiries were made with no other view than that they might provide a sufficient quantity of provisions for them when they quitted the island; for it was observed, that the King, on being informed that they were about to depart in a few days, made a kind of proclamation throughout the villages, requiring the people to bring in their hogs and vegetables, that his Majesty might present them to the *Orono*\*, before he took his leave of the country. A circumstance which seems to prove the affectionate regard which the people of *Owhyhee* had for our voyagers is, that their prince strongly solicited Mr. King to remain among them, and waited upon Captain Cook, whose son he supposed him to be, with a formal request that he might be left.

On the 4th of February, Captain Cook quitted *Karakakooa Bay*, with an intention of finishing the survey of *Owhyhee*, and of proceeding afterwards to the rest of the islands, in quest of some road which might afford better shelter to the vessels; but a gale of wind arising, in the course of a few days the Resolution had the misfortune to spring the head of her foremast, in such a dangerous manner, that it was found necessary to return to *Karakakooa*, in order to have it repaired. It does not sufficiently appear from the accounts given of Capt. Cook's death, whether the natives were displeased or not with this second visit. Captain King says,

"That our voyagers, upon coming to anchor, were surprised to find their reception very different from what it had been on their first arrival;" but Mr. Samwell, whose veracity seems unquestionable, asserts, that he saw nothing which could induce him to believe, that there was any change in the disposition or behavior of the inhabitants. However this may be, it is certain, that some acts of theft committed by the islanders, and the attempts of the English to punish them, and to recover their property, were the preludes to that unhappy commotion, which deprived the British navy of one of its brightest ornaments, and our illustrious navigator of his life.

These people it seems had a strong propensity to thieving, and one of them having been detected in carrying off the armourer's tongs from the forge, was punished with a pretty severe flogging, and sent out of the ship. This example, however, did not deter another, who, having snatched the tongs and chissel from the same place, jumped overboard with them, and swam for the shore. The master and a midshipman were instantly dispatched after him in the small cutter, upon which the Indian made for a canoe, where he was taken on board by one of his countrymen, and though several muskets were fired at them, they soon got out of the reach of the shot, and escaped. *Parab*, one of their chiefs, afterwards brought back the stolen articles, but on his return, being met by the Resolution's pinnace, with five men in her, who insisted upon having the thief delivered up, or the canoe which had taken him in, a scuffle ensued, and the natives began to pelt the English with stones. This commotion was, however, quelled by the interference of *Parab*; but another circumstance of the same kind soon after occurred, which widened the breach between them. Some of the islanders found means in

\* *Orono* was a title of high honor, which had been bestowed on Captain Cook.



the night time to take away the Discovery's large cutter, which lay swamped at the buoy of one of her anchors, and she was not missed till the next morning, Sunday, February 14th. When Captain Clerk had informed Captain Cook of this event, he returned on board, with orders for the launch and small cutter to go, under the command of the second lieutenant, and to lie off the east side of the Bay, in order to intercept all canoes that might attempt to get out; and if he found it necessary, to fire upon them. At the same time, the third lieutenant of the Resolution, with the launch and small cutter, was sent on the same service, to the opposite side of the Bay, and the master was dispatched in the large cutter, in pursuit of a double canoe already under sail, and making the best of her way out of the harbor.

As it had been Captain Cook's usual custom in all the islands of the South Seas, when any thing of consequence had been stolen, to secure the person of the King, or of some of the principal *Erees*, and to detain them as hostages, until the property was restored, he resolved to adopt this method on the present occasion. He therefore left the ship about seven o'clock, attended by the lieutenant of marines, a serjeant, a corporal, and seven private men, and the pinnace's crew were also armed, under the command of Mr. Roberts. As they rowed towards the shore, Captain Cook ordered the launch to leave her station at the west point of the Bay, in order to assist his own boat, which clearly shews that he was not unapprehensive of meeting with resistance, and that he was desirous of making necessary preparations for the defence of himself and his people. When he landed, the natives flocked round him in great crowds, shewed him the usual marks of respect, by prostrating themselves before him, and being ignorant of his intention in coming ashore, frequently asked him if he wanted hogs or provisions. As soon as he had found the King,

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who came out of a house without any hesitation, where he had been asleep, the Captain took him by the hand, and invited him in a friendly manner to go on board, to which he readily consented. Thus far matters appeared in a favorable train, but in a little time the islanders were observed to be busy in arming themselves with long spears, clubs, and daggers, and in putting on thick mats, which they used as armor. This hostile appearance encreased, and became more alarming on the arrival of two men in a canoe, from the opposite side of the Bay, with the news of a chief having been killed by one of the Discovery's boats. The captain, who by this time, was surrounded by a great crowd, thinking his situation rather hazardous, ordered the lieutenant of marines to march his small party to the water side, where the boats lay, within a few yards of the shore, and the Indians readily made a lane for them to pass, without offering them the least molestation. The distance they had to go might be about fifty or sixty yards, and Capt. Cook followed, having hold of the king's hand, who was attended by his wife, two sons, and several chiefs, and who accompanied him without reluctance. When they reached the pinnace, the younger son immediately stepped in, expecting his father to follow; but just as he arrived at the water side, his wife threw her arms about his neck, and with the assistance of two chiefs, forced him to sit down by the side of a double canoe. Captain Cook expostulated with them on this behavior; but they would not suffer the king to proceed, telling him, that he would be put to death if he went on board the ship.

One of the chiefs having been seen lurking near, with a dagger partly concealed, and another of the natives having made an attempt to wrench a musquet from the serjeant of marines, Captain Cook observed, that as the Indians were becoming more daring, and tumultuous, he could not take the king off by force without sacrificing the

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the lives of many of his people, he therefore resolved to act only on the defensive, and to secure a safe embarkation for his small party, who were now closely pressed by a body of several thousand people; one man attempted to dart his spear at Captain Cook, who was thereupon forced to fire in his own defence; but he missed the person he aimed at, and happened to kill another close to him, who was equally forward in the tumult. The serjeant observing to him that he had missed the man he aimed at, received orders to fire at him, which he immediately did, and killed him. The impetuosity of the islanders was by this time somewhat repressed, they fell back seemingly in confusion, but being pushed on by those behind, returned to the charge, and poured a volley of stones among the marines, who, without waiting for orders, returned it with a general discharge of musquetry, which was instantly followed by a fire from the boats.

At this Captain Cook was heard to express his astonishment; he waved his hand to the boats, called to them to cease firing, and bade them come nearer in to receive the marines.—What followed after this seems to have been a scene of confusion. After the marines had fired, the Indians rushed among them, and forced them into the water, where four of them were killed. Their lieutenant was wounded, but fortunately escaped, and was taken up by the pinnace. “Captain Cook, who was then the only one remaining on the rock, was observed making for the pinnace, holding his left hand against the back of his head, to guard it from the stones, and carrying his musket under the other arm. An Indian who had followed him, but

“with caution and timidity, at last advanced upon him unawares, and with a large club\* or stake, gave him a blow on the back of the head, and then precipitately retreated. By this stroke, Captain Cook seemed to be stunned, he staggered a few paces, then fell on his hand and one knee, and dropped his musket. As he was rising, and before he could recover his feet, another Indian stabbed him in the back of the neck with an iron dagger. He then fell in a bite of water about knee deep, where others crowded upon him, and endeavored to keep him under; but struggling very strongly with them, he got his head up, and casting his look towards the pinnace, seemed to solicit assistance. Though the boat was not above five or six yards from him, yet from the crowded and confused state of the crew, it seems it was not in their power to save him.—The Indians got him under again, but in deeper water; he was, however, able to get his head up once more, and being almost spent in the struggle, he naturally turned to the rock, and was endeavouring to support himself by it, when a savage gave him a blow with a club, and he was seen alive no more.—They hauled him lifeless upon the rocks, where they seemed to take a savage pleasure in using every barbarity to his dead body, snatching the daggers out of each others hands, to have the horrid satisfaction of piercing the fallen victim of their barbarous rage.”

Thus perished, in the fifty-first year of his age, this truly eminent and valuable man, equally distinguished for his skill as a navigator, and for the

\* Some have said that he received the first injury from a dagger. The account here given, is that of *Mr Samuel*, who published a relation of this melancholy affair, which seems to be written with great precision and accuracy.

† This accident happened about eight o'clock in the morning, on the 14th of February, 1779. Captain Cook's body could not be recovered; but part of his bones were afterwards procured, and being put into a coffin, were committed to the deep on the 21st following.

heroic constancy and firmness of his mind. In whatever point of view we consider his character, we shall find just subject for admiration. Cool and deliberate in judging, sagacious in determining, active in executing, and persevering in his enterprizes, he supported labors, overcame difficulties, and encountered dangers, which seldom fall to the lot of one man. Though rigid in discipline, he was mild, just and humane; and his people, to whom he was a father, were obedient to him, rather from motives of affection than of fear.—His constitution was strong, and his mode of living temperate. He was modest, and rather reserved in company; but among those with whom he was acquainted, he was found to be a lively, sensible and intelligent companion. His person was about six feet high, and though a good looking man, he was plain both in address and appearance. His head was small; his hair, which was dark brown, he wore tied behind. His face was full of expression, his nose exceedingly well shaped, his eyes, which were small, and of a brown cast, were quick and piercing, and his eyebrows were prominent, which gave his countenance altogether an air of austerity.

The Royal Society of London, desirous of honoring the memory of this illustrious member of their body, by some particular mark of respect, resolved to do it by a medal, and for this purpose a voluntary subscription was opened. To such of the Fellows of the Society as subscribed twenty guineas, a gold medal was appropriated; silver medals were assigned to those who contributed a smaller sum, and each of the other members re-

ceived one in bronze. The medal which was struck, contains on one side, the head of Captain Cook in profile, and round it, *JAC. COOK, OCCANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMUS*; and on the exergue, *REG. SOC. LOND. SOCIO SUO*. On the reverse is a representation of Britannia holding a globe, with this inscription, *NIL INTENTATUM NOSTRI LIQUERE*; and on the exergue, *AUSPICIIS GEORGI III.* Of the gold medals which were struck upon this occasion, one was presented to his Majesty, another to the Queen, and a third to the Prince of Wales.—Two were sent abroad; one to the King of France, on account of the protection he had granted to the ships under the command of Captain Cook, and another to the Empress of Russia, in whose dominions the same ships had been received and treated with every degree of friendship and kindness. Mrs. Cook also was afterwards presented with one; and a petition in her behalf having been laid before the King, from the Lords of the Admiralty, his Majesty was graciously pleased to order that a pension of two hundred pounds a year should be settled upon her, and twenty-five pounds a year upon each of Captain Cook's sons. This, however, was not the only provision made for them; the charts and plates of the Voyage to the Pacific Ocean having been provided at the expence of government, and a large profit having on that account accrued from its publication, half of this profit was consigned in trust to Sir Hugh Palliser, and Mr. Stephens, to be applied to the use of Mrs. Cook, during her natural life, and afterwards to be divided between her children.\*

\* Though a coat of arms was granted to the descendants of Captain Cook, no plan we believe, has as yet been formed for erecting a monument to his memory. Such a design would certainly be highly honorable to the British nation, which by its commerce hath risen to so exalted a degree of glory. Navigation is undoubtedly the foundation of commerce, and every attempt to improve the one must promote the other; in this view, therefore, we cannot help thinking, that sound policy, as well as gratitude, requires a tribute of this kind. Full of such an idea, we lay the following epitaph before the public, hoping that a perusal of it may incite some gentleman

Captain Cook had six children, of whom three died in their infancy. James, the eldest, who was born at St. Paul's, Shadwell, on the 30th of October, 1763, is now a Lieutenant in the navy. In a letter written by Admiral Graves, in 1785, from Granada, he is spoken of in terms of the highest approbation. Nathaniel,

born at Mile End Town, in 1764, was unfortunately lost in his Majesty's ship the *Thunderer*, in the hurricane which happened in Jamaica, on the 3d of October, 1780. Hugh, the youngest, was born on the 22d of May, 1776, and was so called after the name of his father's great friend, Sir Hugh Palliser.

## A DISSERTATION ON THE DRAMATIC ART.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF MR. G. E. LESSING.

**I**T is not at all surprising that the learned have never agreed respecting the number and rank of the Liberal Arts, since the idea which we have of them, as well as of the Belles Lettres, is not yet exactly determined. The ancients reckoned them to be seven, probably because this number was accounted sacred. Since this prejudice no longer exists, some have taken the liberty of excluding Arithmetic and Grammar, but it does not thence follow, that the number of the liberal arts ought to be confined to seven, and that it cannot admit any augmentation. I shall endeavor to raise to the same rank the art of a comedian.

In this dissertation, I shall take notice only of regular theatres, either with respect to the pieces which are there represented, with decorations and dresses suited to the different subjects, or to the talents of the actors, and the management which ought to distinguish every well re-

gulated spectacle. I must reject also all those strollers, whose farces and manner of acting disgust as much people of real taste, as they corrupt good morals.

Any occupation whatever which depends entirely on the memory, without exercising the judgment, is not an art, but a plain trade. The taylor who has learned of a master to cut out the different parts necessary for making a suit of clothes, and the manner of putting them together, is sufficiently expert in his business, and is afterwards included in the number of tradesmen. A certain intelligence is, however, necessary in every trade; the taylor, for example, has occasion for it, in order to assort his stuffs, and their different patterns, and to vary his manner of cutting out with elegance and taste, according to the different shapes of those for whom he works; but this address or skill will never make an artist. The case is not the same with a gardener, or a

gentleman of superior genius to produce something better on the subject, and more worthy of that celebrated character, whose labors have done so much service to science in general, and made so considerable an addition to the naval glory of Britain.

Whoe'er thou art, who hither turn'st thine eye,  
Cook's name revere, nor carelessly pass by.  
Through various climes he trac'd Old Ocean's bounds  
Towards each pole, till check'd by nature's mounds,  
Where icy piles in awful forms arise,  
And stretch their summits to the dark'ned skies.  
When thus the earth's remotest shores he'd seen,  
And forc'd his way where mortal ne'er had been,  
HEAVEN SNATCH'D HIM HENCE,—HERE HE COULD LEARN NO  
AND MADE HIM WORLDS ABOVE THE SKIES EXPLORE.

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watchmaker; the former has need of much genius and judgment to plan out his ground, that he may be able to unite the useful with the agreeable, by a proper disposition of embellishments, and of the parts destined for cultivation. This labor is not that of a common tradesman; that is to say, he must do more than merely put in practice, or follow the lessons which he has received from a master. The gardener ought to study himself, and to form his plan, according to the qualities and extent of his ground, consequently every employment, which, like that of the gardener, requires continual labor of mind in a greater or less degree, deserves to be classed among the arts.

The liberal arts belong to a higher class; something more than memory is necessary to learn them, and the exercise of them requires still more genius and judgment. The person who makes mathematical, philosophical or mechanical instruments, is an artist, and without genius and judgment, he will never be able to learn, or to exercise his art; these two faculties of the soul are therefore, essentially necessary to him, and the remembrance of what he has seen executed by his masters, is not sufficient to enable him to vary the form of instruments from that commonly used; for whenever it is necessary to construct them on an improved plan, and to render them fit for other purposes, he must seek for the simplest, and most commodious manner of adapting them to the primitive form of the instrument.

New machines and new instruments are often invented, and descriptions are given of them; but to execute them properly, the artist must supply a good deal by the force of his genius alone. Let a philosopher, for example, order an instrument proper for determining and explaining a certain theory respecting the right line described by a body put in motion by combined forces; to execute it, the artist, besides memory, must possess a sound judgment, and

an inventive genius. The same observation may be applied to the liberal sciences, though one can neither learn nor exercise them without memory, which, however, is not the most essential quality in the fine arts; for he who works only by his memory will scarcely distinguish himself from the common workman; like the painter who copies, and who cannot paint from nature. He has learned to paint mechanically, and copies his original with the assistance of his memory; but he who can himself design after nature, truly exercises a liberal art, since judgment, and above all, genius are absolutely necessary, for the composition and execution of his works. In like manner, those who to a practical knowledge of music, unite the talent of composition, may boast that they possess a liberal art. It is not sufficient to be able to read an open book, this depends entirely on the memory; yet that may be called an art, though not a liberal art, and those who possess it, are only musicians, whilst the composer alone, is a real artist in music: his knowledge displays itself in melody and harmony, which form the essence of music. Melody requires much invention, and harmony great judgment, it therefore thence results, that the mind being chiefly occupied with the principal part of music, the talent of composing, is also a liberal art.

I shall here again observe, that every employment, the exercise of which requires more invention and judgment than memory, or even more invention than judgment, is a liberal art, and I shall endeavor to prove that the dramatic art is to be considered in that light.

By the dramatic art, I understand the talent of representing every good theatrical piece, of whatever kind it may be, in a manner suitable to the subject. This talent is very extensive, and in reflecting on its essential parts, we shall find nothing in it resembling a trade; we must even remark, that in certain respects it is superior to the arts.



The dramatic art is divided into two essential parts; first, the preparations necessary, for the representation of a piece, and secondly, the representation itself. In the preparations, are included all the preliminary dispositions and details, without which a representation could not take place, such as the choice of a situation, and the plan and construction of a theatre disposed according to the nature of the pieces which are to be there represented. The examination of them belongs to the judgment. and the best plans are chosen, which genius has invented. There is no determined model for every theatre, so that the memory might recollect its dimensions, and use them when necessary: the memory becomes, as one may say, useless, since the judgment decides almost upon the whole; we have here therefore, a characteristic sign of a liberal art. Next, the invention and disposition of the decorations and moveable scenes do not belong to the memory. Neither does every thing depend on the painter: the manager of the theatre can alone direct them, agreeably to his plan. A painter of decorations is very different from a common painter: for the former cannot work upon one superficies, since it is divided into several plans, each of which must represent a part of a whole. The union and harmony of these detached pieces, to present, for example, a certain given point of view, must depend upon that disposition of them which the manager orders, and for which he has need both of judgment and invention.

The dresses belong also to the preparations. It is not sufficient to have a repository of dresses proper to different characters and nations; they must always be used with discernment, and in such a manner, as not to offend against probability or theatrical propriety: too servile an imitation would be as ridiculous as hurtful to theatrical effect. The real dress of the ancient Romans, that of the Turks, and much more that of

the Peruvians in *Alzira*, would present nudities, which, far from heightening the interest of the action by a happy illusion, would offend the delicacy of the spectators. In such a case, therefore, it is necessary to make a judicious change in the accessory parts of the dress, in a manner, however, so as still to preserve a certain degree of propriety; but it requires much discernment and skill not to go beyond the precise point where theatrical propriety ought to agree with reality of dress, and the effect which ought to be produced on the spectators. Seldom do the authors of theatrical pieces point out with a sufficient precision the dresses of the different characters and personages whom they introduce upon the stage. They, for the most part, leave this care to the manager, and the latter must possess no inconsiderable share of knowledge to be able to choose them with discernment. If one should dress Sganarelle, in the *School for Husbands*, like a petit maitre, and Clitander in the *Fickle Man*, of Destouches, after the ancient manner, it would be an unpardonable offence against propriety. Desmaures in the *Country Gentleman* of Destouches, is a pedant, Fiercenfat in the *Prodigal Son*, of Voltaire, is a grave petit maitre, and Orgon, in the *Hypochondriac*, of Moliere, is an egotist, who allows himself to do every thing, when his health or convenience is concerned; all these original characters require peculiar dresses. A manager therefore, ought to have a sound judgment, which is necessary to distinguish the personages in such a striking manner that the spectators may be convinced by the eyes, as well as by the ears, of the difference of all the characters which appear. Without this precaution, unity would never exist in the representation, and pieces would often produce much more effect in being read than in being acted.

I shall now pass to the second part of the dramatic art, viz. the representation itself. This does not depend



pend so much upon the manager as the actor, and consists in a good declamation, with that action and dumb shew, which the different situations, and the expression proper for each passion require. This art undoubtedly is not impressed on the memory by practice. Every actor must feel what he says, and deliver it with a tone of voice and attitudes suitable. Seldom does an actor find himself in that situation of mind, which the author has attached to each part, and we know, that the most beautiful passage read or spoken without that expression or emphasis proper for the situation produces no effect. The scholar who repeats from memory an Ode of Horace, fatigues the audience by his monotony; however, by instruction and great care, one may make him relish its beauties, and render him capable of reciting it with the suitable expression, but he will do it mechanically, and every new passion, that one may wish him to represent, will require fresh lessons. The actor cannot pursue the same route; often in the space of a month, he will have the part of twenty different characters to support; how then could he succeed, were he obliged to study them by the help of his memory only? This being impossible, he must have ability enough to catch with facility the most delicate shades in those characters which he is to perform. He is under the necessity of representing what he does not feel, and what, however, he has not learned mechanically by heart; must not judgment and invention then facilitate the means? It is considered, and justly, as a proof of genius, when the poet has the art of animating himself with a passion which he does not really feel, and of painting it with

truth; when he displays all the charms of virtue without being virtuous himself; when with a gay heart he makes others shed tears by the efforts of his talents, and when he praises with enthusiasm what he despises with sovereign contempt. Why should we not render the like justice to the actor when he does the same thing on the stage?

What conclusion then are we to draw from these reflections? Doubtless this, that the art of a comedian is a liberal art. None but the declared enemies of the theatre will dispute this truth, or rather make unavailing efforts to attack it.

Let us, therefore, render to the dramatic art that honor to which it is entitled, and let us not consider it as a despicable profession, which cannot be exercised but, by low and worthless characters, for such an opinion would be a proof of the grossest ignorance. Those who frequent the theatre, and who judge coolly, and with impartiality, must be of this opinion, and will not refuse to the dramatic art that merit which has been allowed it by the most enlightened people in all ages. It appears, that this opinion was generally prevalent during the reign of Louis XIV. The marks of distinction, and particular favors, which that monarch granted to the performers at the different theatres, seem to prove it,\* and we know, that at that period, no person was thought to be a man of genius, or taste, who was not fond of dramatic representations.

In this enlightened and philosophical age, how therefore can there be people so narrow minded as to condemn such spectacles? It is not my fault, if among the number of their enemies, some are found, who, un-

\* This favorable idea of the theatre and theatrical performers, is much older even in France. By a declaration of Louis XIII. on this subject, dated April the 18th, 1641, his Majesty enjoined comedians not to represent any piece which might be contrary to good morals, or which might give offence to public decency; after which it is said, "Our pleasure is, that their art, which may innocently amuse our people, and prevent them from engaging in bad occupations, may not bring any blame upon themselves, nor prejudice their reputation in their intercourse with the public." This declaration was registered in parliament.

der the mask of virtue, declare open war against them. Is it not shameful, that those who by their condition, ought to teach wisdom and virtue, should wish to prescribe an art invented solely for the purpose of rendering both amiable? It would be useless to observe, that I here speak only of the theatre, such as it ought to be, to become truly useful. It belongs to a vigilant and strict police to banish insipid farces, and all those pieces in which vice appears triumphant at the expence of virtue. The theatre, restored to its former splendor, will always be the best school for morals. It is not here a proper place to treat of this subject; but philosophers who have studied human nature, have been long since convinced, that great examples of patriotism, of public and private virtue, of greatness in adversity, and of

courage in danger, represented with the commanding apparatus of decorations and dress, have a more powerful influence over the minds of the spectators, than frigid discourses on morality, divested of all those charms with which the theatrical art ornaments them, in order to make their impression the stronger. This opinion, which the most enlightened among the ancients and moderns have had, of the utility of such spectacles, will doubtless be diffused in this enlightened age, and happy will that people be, who can boast of possessing a theatre truly rational, and of carrying it to that perfection to which it rose in the flourishing days of Greece, by the emulation of those great geniuses, who by their sublime productions seconded the laws in securing public felicity.

#### CHARACTER OF THE SPANISH LADIES, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SPANISH DIVERSIONS.

THE women of every country have peculiar charms by which they are characterized. In England one is attracted by the elegance of their figure, and the modesty of their deportment; in Germany, by the freshness of their complexions; and in France, by that amiable gaiety which gives animation to all their features. The charms of a beautiful Spanish female have in them something bewitching, which cannot well be analysed. They derive little assistance from the toilette. The complexion of a Spanish lady is never set off by borrowed splendor, nor does art supply that bloom which nature has denied by exposing her to the influence of a scorching climate; but by how many engaging attractions is the indemnified for her paleness.—Where do we find more gracefulness and ease than among the women of Spain? where more agility than in their motions, or more delicacy than in their features? Grave and even melancholy upon the first appearance, if a Spanish beauty opens upon you

her large black eyes full of expression, and if she accompanies this look with a captivating smile, insensibility itself must fall at her knees; but if the coolness of her reception does not discourage you from addressing your vows to her, she is as decided and as mortifying in her disdain, as she is seducing in encouraging your hopes. In the latter case, she does not suffer you to remain long in pain, but perseverance, which in other countries conducts to conquest, must survive it in Spain, and becomes a very rigorous and irksome duty. Those happy mortals whom the fair sex deign to subdue, and who are called *Cortejos*, are less disinterested, but no less assiduous than the *Cicisbeos* of Italy.—They must devote themselves entirely to their service, and they must give continual proofs of it every hour of the day, when they accompany them in walking to the theatre, and even to the confessor's chair. But what is very singular in this kind of intimacy, is that these two beings who appear thus united by sentiments of inexhaustible affec-

affection, are often silent, and even melancholy, and do not seem, as at other times, *happy in the felicity of being together*. I do not know whether I wrong the Spanish fair, but I am inclined to think, that these chains are not so easy to be borne, as difficult to be avoided. A Spanish beauty, as they say, requires more than one kind of service; her caprices are sometimes a little abrupt, and too subservient to the impulse of a warm imagination; but what appears difficult to be reconciled with these volatile whims, what proves, with a thousand other observations, that the heart of the human race, both male and female, is a tissue of incongruities, is the constancy of the Spanish women in their attachments. The intoxication which they cause, and which they experience, very different from that of all violent emotions, which are of short duration, is prolonged far beyond the usual term; and I have seen during my residence in Spain, more than one amour die of old age. I have often fought for the cause of this constancy, so contrary to all my ideas, and I have thought that it may be explained by a religious scruple assuredly ill understood, as they all generally are. I have said to myself, can the conscience of a Spanish lady, which is complaisant enough to permit her one choice, at which her duty murmurs, be frightened at a succession of infidelities? For the first, can she find an excuse in her weakness, in that irresistible vow which draws her towards that single object destined by nature to fix her? In the rest would criminality appear before her eyes in all its horrors?

Those who know the hearts and consciences of women, may appreciate these conjectures; but it is certain, that in Spain more than elsewhere, they can reconcile the irregularity, at least the apparent irregularity of their manners, with a scrupulous observation of religious duties, and even with the mummery of superstition. In many countries these excesses succeed one another alter-

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nately. In Spain they go hand in hand, and the ladies, in thus uniting things so incoherent, seem less desirous of avoiding scandal, or of veiling their conduct, than of establishing a kind of compensation between faults and good actions; incongruity, which in Spain appeared to me equally applicable to both sexes, and which belongs both to error and to weakness, is the greatest fault with which I can reproach that nation.

How many men have I known, who, living a disorderly life, frequented places of public worship, with an assiduity which true Christians do not consider as an absolute duty; who faithfully obeyed the laws of the church respecting abstinence, and who rendered to its ministers the most abject homage! How many women, devoted to an attachment which their duty censured, who, surrounded with reliques, and wearing a scapulary, by vows contracted obligations indifferent in themselves, which they discharged with the most scrupulous exactness. Hypocrites, I believe, are very uncommon in Spain; but on the other hand, that strange association of certain disorders with superstitious practices, is more common there than in any other country. Must I ascribe this to the want of knowledge, or to the criminal complaisance of the directors of consciences, who are thus lavish of that indulgence of which they perhaps stand in need themselves? or to the effects of climate, which may also serve as an excuse for some vices, as it enables us to account for certain virtues?

To endeavour to account for the dissolution of manners in a nation, is to acknowledge that it exists, and, in spite of my resolution, this acknowledgement must escape from me. But more tenacious of that which I made, to say every thing on both sides, I must add, that this depravation is not so general as libertines, who always exaggerate respecting their indiscretions, think proper to assert; that even in Madrid, there are families who may serve as models of virtue;

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tue; faithful husbands, and women who in other countries would be examples of chastity and decency; that the young women, though in general far from being reserved in their deportment, promise much more than they grant, and that nothing is so rare as to see them anticipate the rights of marriage; that if opportunities of purchasing pleasures as shameful as easy to be procured, occur often to those who seek for them, at least prostitution is not carried on in so public and impudent a manner as in other countries, and that the police, by rigorously proscribing its infamous haunts, forces its votaries to conceal themselves, and sometimes pursues them to their secret retreats.

I will add, that the fair sex banish from their presence with the greatest severity those familiarities which are considered as of no consequence among nations where the senses, less apt to be enflamed, do not so soon betray their perturbation; and that this distrust of themselves is at least an homage which their weakness renders to modesty. But provided one does not approach too near them, they endure, nay they even sometimes provoke those insinuations, which in other places, give offence to decency.

Double entendres, obscenity, indecent paintings, they forgive, and every joke and every indiscretion of the tongue. The free manner in which they explain themselves on certain objects, cannot but astonish a stranger, accustomed to present them only when concealed under a thick veil. The English ladies have a delicacy of ear, and a purity of imagination, to which one dares not offer the least offence. In this respect they carry their reserve to such an excess, as we would call prudery; yet our women, who do not repress sallies of decent mirth, but whose modesty is sufficient to check the advances of impudence, are in their turn, prudes in comparison of the fair sex in Spain. I have often seen the latter listen to, and even join in conversation, which libertines of the other sex would have

reserved for their orgies. I have heard several sing couplets, which breathed something more than voluptuousness, and which left nothing to be guessed by the hearers. This circumstance alone would not, however, be sufficient to prove the depravation of manners in Spain. Their purity, without doubt, is not an affair of convention; in all countries they are modified in the same manner by the influence of religion, and of the laws. The case is not the same with regard to purity of language; it varies according to time, place, custom, and the genius of the language. The women who permit freedom of conversation, and who even set an example of it, are assuredly no less seducing for delicate people; but at the same time, on that account they are not more easily seduced. The female who sports with vice is perhaps freer from it than the who carefully banishes it from her imagination, through a consciousness of her own weakness; besides, as has been often remarked, the manners are never more corrupt than when purity of language is carried to the greatest excess; because every mind is then filled with loose ideas, which one must be extremely cautious not to awaken; on the contrary, a nation at that period, when it has not been corrupted by refinement in civilisation, may have a certain simplicity in its language, which may give an air of indecency to some of its expressions; and when, like our first parents, it begins to blush at its own nakedness, we may rest assured that it is no longer innocent.

This, however, is not the case with the Spanish nation. I wished only to prove that the liberties it allows in its language, may be very well reconciled with manners much purer than its own. I am almost tempted to believe, that those modes of expression, which so much shock the decency of other people, would soon disappear by a refined civilisation, and by more attention bestowed upon the education of young people, abandoned almost entirely to the tutorage  
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of domestics, even in families of the greatest distinction, and above all, by example, much more efficacious than any precepts whatever. But can a young girl, who from her tenderest years is familiarised to the grossest language, which her presence, as yet too little commanding, does not repress; who in those companies into which she is occasionally admitted, hears impudence applauded, while it disdains to throw the slightest veil over the obscenities in which it indulges; whose ears are early accustomed to those which are permitted on the stage, and whose eyes are open to those exhibited in a certain species of dance, long preserve in her imagination and language that virginal purity which perhaps forms the principal charm of her sex?

The dance I have in view, is the celebrated Fandango, which both offends and astonishes strangers. As soon as it is represented at a ball, every countenance becomes animated, and those spectators, whose age or situation demands the most profound gravity, can with great difficulty refrain from joining in cadence. On this subject it is related, that the court of Rome, offended that a country renowned for the purity of its faith, had not long before proscribed this profane dance, resolved to condemn it in the most solemn manner. A consistory was assembled, the Fandango was indicted in proper form, and sentence was about to be pronounced, when one of the Judges very judiciously observed, that a criminal ought not to be condemned without being heard. This observation was admitted by the assembly; a Spanish couple were introduced, who to the sound of musical instruments, displayed all the charms of the Fandango. The severity of the Judges was not able to withstand this proof, the austerity of their visages gradually disappeared, they immediately started up, and their knees and arms recovered their former agility. The court of consistory was converted into a ball room, and the Fandango was acquitted.—

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After such a triumph, it may be easily perceived, that it must laugh at the remonstrances of decency; its empire therefore appears to be more firmly established, but it changes its character according to the places in which it is practised. The populace often call for it on the stage, and it generally terminates every private ball. It is then confined to point out its intention in an indirect manner; but in other circumstances, when a small number of spectators assembled to indulge in mirth, seem to lay aside all scruple, this intention is exhibited in so open a manner, that pleasure besieges the soul through all its organs; its stimulating power makes the heart of the modest damsel palpitate, and reanimates even the palled senses of old age. The Fandango is danced by two persons only, who never touch even each others hands; but to behold their contortions, to see them retire, and in turn advance close to each other, to observe how the female dancer, at the moment when languor seems to announce an approaching defeat, reanimates herself all on a sudden to escape from her conqueror, how the latter pursues, and is pursued in turn, and how the different emotions they experience are expressed by their looks, their gestures and attitudes, one cannot help perceiving with a blush, that these scenes are to the real combats of Cythera, what our military evolutions in time of peace are to the real exercise of the art in time of war. Another dance peculiar to the Spaniards, is that of the *Seguidillas*. It is performed with the figure of eight, like our country dances, and at each corner the four couples represent but slightly the principal steps of the Fandango. It is there that a Spanish lady, dressed according to her fashion, accompanying the instruments with castanets, and beating time with her heel with remarkable precision, becomes one of the most seducing objects that love can employ to extend his empire.

The Spanish nation have a decided taste and aptitude for dancing. Be-

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sides those kinds which are peculiar to them, they adopt those of others, without even excepting the minuet; but they do not catch its gravity, and its noble, easy and becoming graces escape them. They appear, however, to be very fond of it, and it forms an essential part in their education. Every ball has a president, under the name of *baftonere*, whose business is to make every one dance, and who, notwithstanding his efforts to consult the different tastes in forming couples, never fails to make some discontented. In the reign of Philip V. masquerades were forbidden through all Spain.—The Count d'Aranda, who, in attending to the police of the capital, did not neglect its pleasures, revived public balls and masquerades, proscribed under Philip V. but these two diversions, which in other countries are accounted innocent, did not survive the retreat of that nobleman, and in disappearing with his administration, have contributed with other causes to make the people of Madrid regret his loss. The Spaniards are then reduced for public diversions to the theatre and bull fights. Their private pleasures are a little tinged with that gravity which appears at least in their exterior deportment. The diversion to which the populace seem to be most attached, is a faint and melancholy image of those games which kept the strength and agility of the ancients in continual activity; it is called *el juego de la barra*, and consists in throwing with a vigorous arm a bar of iron to a certain distance.

People of fashion have recreations of a different kind. In general they hold few assemblies for the purpose of eating and drinking, and this, without doubt, is one of those circumstances upon which their reputation for sobriety depends. The innocent and healthful pleasures of the country are almost unknown to them. Few even delight in hunting: the Monarch and the royal family alone seem to have the exclusive privilege of enjoying this diversion. A country life has

no attractions for the Spaniards. It would be easy to number their country-houses. Of so many rich individuals who inhabit the capital, there are not above ten who have one. With regard to those castles, so numerous in France, England and Italy, and which greatly contribute to the embellishment of the environs of their capitals, there are so few of them in the neighbourhood of Madrid, and in the rest of the peninsula, that many travellers have referred the origin of the proverb *to build castles in Spain* to this circumstance. The interior parts of cities are therefore the places where the pleasures of all the rich citizens of the kingdom are concentrated. Music is one of those for which the Spaniards have the greatest taste. This art is even cultivated amongst them with success; but I cannot say, that their national music has made much progress. If it has a peculiar character, it is only in those small detached airs named *Tonadillas* and *Seguidillas*, productions sometimes agreeable, the modulations of which are, however, destitute of variety, and prove that the art of composition is still in its infancy among the Spaniards. To make amends for this, they render full justice to the master-pieces of Germany and Italy, which are always well received in their frequent concerts; but they have the most sovereign contempt for the French music, which, according to them, is languid and monotonous, and they entertain no better opinion of the sprightliness of our ballads. They carry their prejudice in this respect to so great a length, that an Italian air would cease to give them pleasure, did it appear under the dress of French words; so vain are they of their sonorous and harmonious language, and so fully persuaded that our syllables, mute or nasal in turns, exclude ours from having any share in music. They have many amateurs, but very few composers who deserve to be mentioned. A poet at Madrid, who is still young, published



ed some years ago a poem upon music, in which the dryness of the didactic species of poetry is fully compensated by some episodes, in which there appears much brilliancy of imagination. Connoisseurs pretend, that the character of the Spanish music is above all traced out there in a masterly manner; but many examples must be joined to the precepts which this poem contains, before it be much esteemed in the rest of Europe.

It is not only in private balls and concerts, that the Spaniards assemble together; they have also, as places of resort, their *Tertulias* and their *Refrescos*. The *Tertulias* are assemblies very like ours, in which, perhaps, there is more liberty, but where insipidity is often found, as well as in ours. The women, in general, care very little for associating together; each aspires to be the idol of a *Tertulia*, and it is without doubt those exclusive pretensions which yet banish from the Spanish societies, what we call *French gallantry*. The women are loved and adored as elsewhere; but when they do not inspire a lively passion, one has not for them that respect, which our urbanity lavishes without distinction upon every individual of that amiable sex. It is not by effusions of tenderness, that the manners are softened. The demonstrations of politeness are too cold for love; this impetuous passion requires, commands, and grants sacrifices, but disdains common attentions; on the contrary, it is in the disinterested intercourse of the two sexes that desire and that mutual need of pleasing arise, which at once form the charm and the bond of society. These means only are, perhaps, wanting to the Spaniards to give the finishing polish to theirs.

Their *Refrescos*, invented by luxury and daintiness, do not contribute more than the *Tertulias*, to encrease the relation between the two sexes. In the course of the year, there are

only common entertainments offered to people from whom one receives a visit, and which are as it were a prelude to the *Tertulias*, but on solemn occasions, when a marriage, a baptism or the birth-day of the master of the house is to be celebrated, the *Refresco* is a very important and expensive affair.

People then invite all their acquaintances, and according as they arrive, the men separate themselves from the women. The latter seat themselves in a particular apartment, and etiquette requires that they should remain there until all the company are assembled, or at least that the men should stand without approaching them. The mistress of the house waits for them under a canopy, in a certain part of the hall, which, according to ancient manners, that still in part subsist, was called *P'Esirado*, and over which is generally suspended an image of the Virgin Mary. The commencement of the *Refresco* makes every heart and countenance expand; the conversation becomes animated, and both sexes mix together. At first, large glasses filled with water, are carried round, in which are dissolved small square cakes of sugar of a spongy substance, called *azucar esponjado* or *rojado*. Next come dishes of chocolate, a favorite drink of the Spaniards at two periods of the day, and which they consider as so nourishing, or at least, innocent, that they do not refuse it even to those who are on their death-bed. After the chocolate appear confections, preserves, cakes, biscuits,

And all those sweet-meats, puffs, and tarts and pies,  
Which hungry priests behold with eager eyes.\*

The profusion with which all these dainties are distributed cannot be exaggerated. The guests not only satisfy themselves on the spot, but they also fill with them large paper

\* Et tous ces mets sucrés en pâte ou bien liquides,  
Dont estomacs dévots furent toujours avides.

cornets, their hats, and even their handkerchiefs, and servants immediately carry to their homes these valuable and brittle articles, which, without doubt, serve for the dessert of more than one rich miser for several days. This general avidity has in it something whimsical, and the stranger who for the first time is admitted to this kind of orgies, where intoxicating liquors alone are spared, seeks for the sobriety of the nation without finding it. One may judge that such entertainments must infringe on the economy of many individuals; almost all groan under the load of this practice, which on certain occasions becomes a necessity; but as is the case with all abuses established by long custom, no one has the courage to be the first to shake off the yoke.

A ball, or card parties commonly follow the *Refresco*; but it is very

rarely terminated by a supper. This is a repast which is always very frugal among the Spaniards, and to which company are seldom invited. Their cookery, such as they have received it from their ancestors, is relished by very few. They are remarkably fond of high seasoning; pepper, pimento, saffron and *tomates*, are ingredients in almost all their dishes. One only is palatable to foreigners, and the art of our kitchens has not disdained to adopt it, I mean that, which in Spain, is called *olla podrida*, and which is a kind of hash of all sorts of flesh and herbs boiled together. In other respects, the Spanish cookery does not exist in its purity, but in obscure families attached to ancient customs; it is almost every where united with ours, and in many families, it has been entirely supplanted by the latter.

#### THE PHENOMENA OF NATURAL ELECTRICITY OBSERVED BY THE ANCIENTS.

BY THE ABBE BERTHOLON.

**A**LTHOUGH the discovery of the electricity of thunder is very recent, we find so certain and evident traces of it among the ancients, that we cannot doubt of its having been observed by them; we shall relate several proofs which establish this assertion beyond dispute: they are supported by facts, which we should have found great difficulty to explain, before our knowledge of atmospheric electricity.

It is certain, from the account of Herodotus, that people two thousand years ago, could attract lightning by sharp pointed rods of iron. According to that author, the Thracians disarmed heaven of its thunder, by discharging arrows into the air, and the Hyperboreans could do the same by darting towards the clouds lances headed with pieces of sharp pointed iron. These customs are so many circumstances which conducted to the

discovery of electricity, a phenomenon known to the Greeks and Romans, by certain effects which they attributed to the gods, as Mr. Oster-tag has proved, at length, in a dissertation *De auspiciis ex acuminibus*.

Pliny tells us, that it appeared from ancient annals, that by means of certain sacrifices and ceremonies, thunder could be made to descend, or, at least, that it could be obtained from the heavens. An ancient tradition relates, that this was practised in Etruria among the Volturnians, on account of a monster, called *Volta*, which after having ravaged the country, had entered into their city, and that their king, Porfenna, caused the fire of heaven to fall upon it. Lucius Piso, a writer of great credit, in the first volume of his annals, says, that before Porfenna, Numa Pompilius had often done the same thing,

thing, and that Tollus Hostilius, because he deviated from the prescribed ceremonies, when imitating this mysterious practice, was himself struck dead by the lightning, as Mr. Richman \* in our day, when repeating at Peterburgh, the experience of Marly-la-Ville, with too little precaution. Livy mentions the same circumstance concerning Tullius Hostilius.

The ancients had also an Elician Jupiter, *Elicium quoque accepimus Jovem*. Jupiter, who in other respects was called Stator, the Thunderer, and Feretrian, had upon this occasion the name of Elician.

During the night which preceded the victory gained by Pothumius over the Sabines, the Roman javelins emitted the same light as flambeaux. When Gylippus was going towards Syracuse, a flame was seen upon his lance, and the darts of the Roman soldiers appeared to be on fire.†

According to Procopius, Heaven favored the celebrated Belisarius with the same prodigy in the war against the Vandals‡. We read in Titus Livius, that Lucius Atreus, having purchased a javelin for his son, who had been just enrolled as a soldier, this weapon appeared as if on fire, and emitted flames for the space of two hours, without being consumed§. Plutarch, in the life of Ly-

fander, speaks of a luminous appearance, which must be attributed to electricity, and in the thirty-second chapter he relates two facts of the same nature. "The pikes of some soldiers in Sicily, and a cane which a horseman carried in his hand in Sardinia, appeared as if on fire. The coats were also luminous, and shone with repeated flashes."

Pliny observed the same phenomenon. "I have seen, says he, a light under this form, upon the pikes of the soldiers who were on duty on the ramparts."\*\*

Cæsar, in his Commentaries, relates, that during the war in Africa, after a dreadful storm, which had thrown the whole Roman army into the greatest disorder, the points of the darts of many of the soldiers shone with a spontaneous light, a phenomenon, which Mr. de Courtivon first referred to electricity.†† We shall here relate the passage of Cæsar, at full length. "About that time there appeared in Cæsar's army an extraordinary phenomenon in the month of February. About the second watch of the night, there suddenly arose a thick cloud, followed by a terrible shower of hail, and the same night the points of the pikes of the fifth legion appeared to emit flames.‡‡" All these facts which we have collected from the ancients, prove that it has been justly said, that to judge

\* This gentleman who was one of the Professors at Peterburgh, was struck dead on the 6th of August, 1753, by a flash of lightning, drawn by his apparatus into his own room, as he was attending to an experiment he was making with it. See a particular account of this melancholy event, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vols 48 and 49, and in *Priestley's History of Electricity*, page 337.

† Gylippo Syracusæ petenti, visa est Stella super ipsam lanceam constitisse. In Romanorum castris visa sunt ardere pila, ignibus se licet in illa delapsis: qui sæpe fulminum more, animalia ferire solent et arbusta, sed si minore vi mittuntur, desuunt tantum et insident non feriunt nec vulnerant. *Senec. Natur. Quæst. Lib. 1. c. 1.*

‡ *Procop. De Bell. Vandal. Lib. ii. c. 2.*

§ *Tit. Liv. Lib. xliii*

\*\* *Vidi nocturnis militum vigiliis inhærere pilis pro vallo fulgorem effigie eâ—hominum quoque capiti vespertinis horis magnos præfugio circumfulgent. Plin. Hist. Nat. Lib. ii.*

†† *Histoire de l'Académie. 1752, page 10.*

‡‡ Per id tempus ferè Cæsar's exercitui res accidit incredibilis auditu: namque Vigiliarum signo confecto circiter vigiliâ secundâ noctis, nimbus cum faxeâ grandine subito est exortus ingens—Eadem nocte quintæ legionis pilorum cacumina suâ sponte arserunt. *Cæsar de Bell. African. cap. xlii.*

properly of the works of the ancients one must conclude, that there is a great deal of the fabulous in their histories, and much truth in their fables; that we give too ready belief to the former, and do not examine the latter with sufficient attention to discover those useful truths which they contain.

To these let us join other facts of the same kind, which have been observed by the moderns, and which all prove the close affinity between thunder and electricity. Upon one of the bastions of the castle of *Duino*, situated in Frioul, on the shore of the Adriatic sea, there has been from time immemorial a pike erected in a vertical position, with the point upwards. In summer, when the weather appears to portend a storm, the sentinel who is upon guard in that place, examines the iron head of this pike, by presenting to it the point of a halberd,\* which is always kept there for that purpose, and when he perceives that the iron of the pike sparkles much, or that there is a small pencil of flame at its point, he rings a bell, which is near, in order to give notice to the people who are at labor in the fields, or to the fishermen who are at sea, that they are threatened with a storm, and upon this signal, every body makes for some place of shelter. The great antiquity of this practice is proved by the constant and unanimous tradition of the country, and by a letter of Father Imperati, a Benedictine, dated in 1602, in which it is said, alluding to this custom of the inhabitants of *Duino*, *igne et hasta hi mirentur ad imbres grandines procellasque præagendas, tempore præsertim æstivo.*†

Mr. Watfon relates, in the Philosophical Transactions ‡, that according to several accounts received from France, Mr. Binon, curate of Plauzet,

had affirmed, that during twenty-seven years he had resided there, the three points of the crofs of the steeple seemed to be surrounded with a body of flame, in the time of great storms, and that when this phenomenon appeared no danger was to be apprehended, as a calm soon succeeded.

Mr. Pacard, secretary to the parish of the Priory of the Mountain of Breven, opposite to Mount Blanc, causing some workmen to dig a foundation for a building, which he was desirous of erecting in the meadows of Plianpra, a violent storm came on, during which he took shelter under a rock not far distant, where he saw the electric fluid fall several times upon the top of a large iron lever, left fixed in the ground.§

If one ascends to the summit of any mountain, one may be electrified immediately in certain circumstances, and without any preparation, by a stormy cloud, in the like manner as the points of weather-cocks and masts, as was experienced in 1767, by Mr. Pictet, Mr. de Saussure, and Mr. Jallabert, junior, on the top of Mount Breven. While the first of these philosophers was interrogating the guides they had taken along with them, respecting the names of different mountains, and was pointing them out with his finger, that he might determine their position, and delineate them on a map, he felt every time he raised his hand for that purpose, a kind of pricking sensation at the end of his finger, like that which is experienced when one approaches the conductor of an electrical machine strongly charged. The electricity of a stormy cloud, which was opposite to him, was the cause of this sensation. His companions and the guides observed the same effects, and the force of the electricity soon encreasing, the sensation pro-

\* Brandistoco.

† Lettera di Gio. Fortunato Bianchini, Dot. Med. intorno un nuovo fenomeno elettrico all' Acad. R. di Scienze di Parigi, 1758. *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences*, 1764, page 408, et Sui.

‡ Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlviii. part. 1. p. 210.

§ *Voyage dans les Alpes*, &c. tom. ii. page 56.

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VENUS of MEDICIS.

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duced by it, became every moment more perceptible, it was even accompanied with a kind of hissing. Mr. Jallabert, who had a gold band to his hat, heard a dreadful rumbling noise around his head, which the rest heard also, when they put on his hat. They drew forth sparks from the gold button of the hat, as well as from the metal ferril of a large walk-

ing stick; and as the storm was likely to become dangerous, they descended ten or twelve fathoms lower, where they perceived none of these phenomena. A small rain soon after fell, the storm was dispersed, and on their mounting again to the summit, they could discover no more signs of electricity.\*

#### A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE STATUE CALLED THE VENUS DE MEDICIS.

OF all the fabulous deities which were the objects of heathen worship, none appears to have given more employment to the genius of the ancient artists, or to have been represented under a greater variety of forms, than Venus. We often read of a *Venus Anadyomene*, a *Venus Victrix*, a *Venus Genitrix*, a *Venus coming from the bath*, and many others, which the fertile imaginations of poets and painters have no doubt invented. But under whatever figure or in whatever attitude this goddess appears, she is generally represented with one of the most beautiful faces that can be conceived. Her looks have all the wanton airs, winning smiles, and graces that can be given. Her shape is the standard of perfection, soft, elegant, and full of delicacy, and her eyes are either wanton, quick, or languishing, according to the occasion. She is frequently described too, as having a treacherous smile on her face; but, however she is exhibited, or whatever she is doing, every thing about her is graceful, bewitching and charming.

Besides the invidious smile, she is represented at other times in a flattering and caressing posture. Such, perhaps, were the figures of the *Venus Erycina*, which Horace calls

*Erycina ridens*, and such was the design on the medal of Aurelius, in which Venus is begging some favor of Mars. Venus is also frequently represented as the genius of indolence, lying in a languishing attitude on a couch, and generally attended by Cupids, to execute her orders. On an ancient sepulchral lamp, she is yet more indolent, as not only she herself, but the Cupids around her are all fast asleep. This character is undoubtedly just and true, indolence being the mother of love in a moral sense, as Venus is of Cupid, in an allegorical.

Though many valuable statues of this goddess are still preserved, we can learn nothing certain or positive respecting the different forms under which she was represented by the ancients. None, however, has been more admired by connoisseurs, or oftener copied by artists, as a model of perfection, than that called the *Venus de Medicis*, which, if we can credit the inscription, was the work of *Cleomenes the son of Appollodorus, the Athenian*.† Some have called this statue *Venus Anadyomene*, and have asserted that the sculptor meant to represent a Venus rising from the sea; but this is hardly probable from the appearance of the hair, which is ar-

\* *Voyage dans les Alpes*, &c. tom. 11. p. 55. *Histoire de l'Academie*, 1767. p. 33.

† Several of the learned have been of opinion that this inscription is false.

ranged with so much grace.\* Others pretend, that it is only the figure of a pretty woman, executed after the idea of a Venus; but it is rather to be supposed, that this statue, as well as many others of the same kind, is a copy of some fine original either lost or unknown. Some too have imagined, that it is intended to represent Venus, as she shewed herself to Paris, and have supported this opinion by a Greek epigram, to be found in the fourth book of the *Anthologia*, where the poet says, "Neither Praxiteles nor steel formed thee, but thou art here as before Paris." We must, however, remark, that this epigram relates to the Cnidian Venus, and Mr. de Scheyb believes, with Mr. Koremon,† that the modesty of the Venus de Medicis indicates an Helen, after Zeuxis, or a Pallas, rather than a Venus, because it is to be presumed that the latter would have presented herself before Paris *with less reserve*. This last observation is very just, for after the example given by Juno and Pallas, who pulled off their garments, Venus undoubtedly had nothing farther to do with modesty, and still less so, if she shewed herself, as Coluthus‡ mentions, that is to say, that she pulled off her dress, and untying her girdle, uncovered her bosom. This

statue, however, cannot represent Pallas, and we neither know nor find any thing in antiquity that can induce us to call it an Helen; but we know positively that Venus was represented after this manner, and what is certain ought always to be admitted, in opposition to what is either possible or probable.

Though the Venus de Medicis is justly admired for the beauty of its proportion, and the gracefulness of the attitude,§ the whole does not appear to be the work of ancient artists. Mr. Heyne says, that the right arm, from the shoulder, and the left from the elbow are modern;|| and the Abbe Winkelman, in his *History of Art among the Ancients*, observes that it is composed of several pieces ancient and modern, especially in the legs, which were formerly broken. This accident we are told happened when it was transported from Rome in the time of Innocent XI. together with the *Arratino*, or Knife Grinder, and the group called *Pancratiastra*, or the Wrestlers.

This statue is said to have been found at Tivoli, where the Emperor Hadrian had a villa filled with beautiful statues. At present it is in the Tribuna, an octagonal apartment in the gallery of the Grand Duke, at Florence.

#### A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE CITIES OF PETERSBURGH AND BERLIN.

PETERSBURG is without doubt larger than Berlin, and more populous; the number of its inhabitants may surpass that of the latter by several thousands. Petersburg is

not yet finished, and those quarters which stand at a distance from the centre of the city are full of wooden houses, constructed after the ancient manner of the country, but what is

\* In the original, the hair appears to have been gilt, and the ears to have had pendants in them.

† *De la Nature et de l'Art dans la Peinture, la Sculpture, l'Architecture, et la Gravure.* Tom. 12. p. 12.

‡ See Coluthus, p. 151. et seq.

§ The attitude of the hand is beautifully described in the following lines of Ovid.

*Ipsa Venus pubem, quoties velamina ponit,  
Protegitur lavâ semireductâ manu.*

|| *Dissertation on the different forms in which Venus is represented in the works of art.*



finished is done in a good taste. There are edifices in it much richer with regard to the materials, than are to be seen in Berlin: as a proof of this, we may mention a palace entirely covered with marble of the country, and the church of Isaac, which will be encrusted with marble in the like manner. The quays of granite, which are intended to border the Neva, and its canals, which are already far advanced, are not the least of the embellishments of this city. The equestrian statue of Peter I. is also a work highly worthy of admiration. The summer garden, situated in the city, and open to the public, is a very agreeable place for walking. The Imperial palace is a beautiful monument of architecture, though too much loaded with ornaments.

To all this, Berlin may oppose a great many beautiful houses, which display much elegance and variety in their architecture, its numerous public edifices, its arsenal, opera-house, library, churches, towers and castle, the structure of which is striking and majestic; the statues with which the squares and public buildings are ornamented, the walks of willows, limes and chestnut trees; the equestrian statue of the grand Elector, and a thousand other objects worthy the attention of the traveller. Berlin was embellished very quickly, because the King built at his own expence even the houses of the citizens; whereas in Russia, the houses were built by individuals. We may then say, in general, that with regard to the architecture, and public walks, Berlin at present is superior to Petersburg.

If we consider only the plans of both cities, Petersburg must have the preference for regularity. The principal streets, which are called *prospects*, end at the Admiralty, the gilt tower of which may be perceived at a distance, and prevents people from mistaking their way. Berlin being an old city, the disposition of the streets could not be changed; they are, how-

ever, for the most part, sufficiently broad. At Petersburg, they are almost too wide, and with regard to cleanliness, the subterranean aqueducts which have been formed, are of great service for carrying off the water; the streams which border the streets of Berlin, are neither so clean, nor so useful. The pavement of Petersburg is much better than that of Berlin.

To find a city beautiful, one must be agreeably affected by the objects which one meets with in the streets. At Petersburg the carriages are generally elegant, but drawn by bad horses, and the attendants make a mean appearance. The footmen are *Mougiks*, or slaves, whose exterior figure is far from engaging. Beggars are very rare, because each Lord maintains his own subjects; but dogs are found every where in abundance. In these respects, Berlin has the superiority. The carriages are fewer in number, and sometimes less brilliant; but the horses and servants make a much more respectable figure. The streets are not much incumbered with coaches or carts, and foot passengers walk in more safety; on this account, people go much here on foot. The inhabitants of Berlin, those even of the lowest class, dress with much neatness. The streets are pretty clear of beggars, and it is much to be wished, that the park were so also. The police takes great care to provide for the safety of foot passengers, by making all those dogs which are fierce or troublesome, to be either killed or shut up.

The environs of Berlin, and above all, the park, are exceedingly pleasant, and agreeable to walk in; those of Petersburg are not so inviting, or at least the beautiful walks are at a greater distance from the city; so that it is difficult to go thither on foot.

Public diversions at Petersburg are brilliant and numerous. During the whole winter, nothing is talked of but balls, masquerades, operas, comedies, artificial fireworks and illuminations. Clubs and entertaining

societies are frequented throughout the whole year. The theatres in particular, are well conducted; serious and comic operas in Italian, and comedies and tragedies in Russian, German, and French, are represented in them. There was even an English company sometime ago at Petersburg, but they did not long subsist. Berlin has only one German theatre, and this can scarcely be supported.

Gaming is very much in vogue at Petersburg. The principal games there, are cards and billiards, and people play much higher than at Berlin. In company conversation is little sought after, and as soon as three or four are met together, the card tables are immediately produced. They play before and after dinner, then the whole evening, and often great part of the night. Games of hazard are forbidden, but this prohibition is very little observed; lotteries are altogether unknown there. At Berlin people are less addicted to gaming, but they lose a great deal in lotteries.

A man of letters may meet with more society at Berlin than at Petersburg, where he can scarcely find any other than that of the members of the academy; but on the other hand, the literati of Berlin are so much engaged in their different occupations, that they have seldom leisure to converse together, or if they meet in company, they are so fatigued with their serious avocations, that they seek relaxation by taking a share in the most frivolous amusements.

The greatest pleasures of society would be of little avail in a capital city, had not people a sufficiency to satisfy the wants of nature. In this respect, an equal abundance is to be found in both these cities. If the preference be due to Petersburg, on account of the plenty and cheapness of its fish, poultry, and game, Berlin is better supplied with pulse, garden stuff, and fruit. The wine there is both cheap and excellent. Eng-

lish porter is forbidden at Berlin, but it is much used in Russia. The common beer of Berlin, though it has degenerated much, is generally of a better quality than that of Petersburg. No pale beer is brewed in Russia. Water is equally good in both cities. That of the Neva, which is drunk at Petersburg, is as clear as crystal, except in the time of a thaw; but it occasions a slight diarrhoea to those who are not accustomed to it. The pump water of Berlin is less transparent, and leaves a nitrous sediment in those vessels in which it has been boiled; but it is not the less wholesome on that account. Punch is a beverage much more common at Petersburg than at Berlin. Spirits and distilled liquors are much used in Russia; a small glass, or goblet filled with some of them, is presented to each guest before dinner; at Berlin, few drink strong liquors.

Economy is more studied at Berlin; a thousand little things, which might be saved in house-keeping, are lost at Petersburg. The inhabitants of Berlin are not lavish of their wood, but at Petersburg a blind man might almost see the flames, which issue from large heaps of it, that crackle under the iron or copper pots in which the people cook their victuals.

Entertainments in Russia correspond with the extravagance of the kitchen. They are very abundant, and a dinner of six dishes, without reckoning the desert, is far from being uncommon. Hospitality is exercised there in its full extent; a friend, even a stranger, who arrives at the hour of dinner, generally remains, and sits down to table without being invited, whereas at Berlin, people are invited several days before, if it be only to drink a dish of coffee. The Berlin fashion is certainly less expensive; when people know that they will dine alone, they may confine themselves to what is merely necessary: they have no occasion to keep provisions in readiness for unexpected visitors.

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The luxury of the inhabitants in dress and carriages is much greater at Petersburg than at Berlin; a coach is a piece of furniture that one cannot do without, on account of the extent of the city, and the dirtiness of the streets in the spring and autumn. In every family, besides maid servants, there must always be some footmen, because the women labor only in the house, and are never employed in coarse work, or in carrying messages, for which one must traverse the streets. The support of domestics costs more at Petersburg than at Berlin.

From what has been said, it may be inferred, that the expence of a family is much greater at Petersburg; not so much on account of the price of provisions, as of that air of grandeur which prevails among people of a certain class. If we add to this, the dearth of rent, and that of objects of luxury, we shall easily conceive, that a much greater revenue is necessary to live in a genteel style at Petersburg. Incomes are therefore proportioned to the expence. The profits of the merchants are very great, the salaries of people in office are considerable, and foreign artists are well paid for their works. There is nothing to set bounds to the price of different commodities, no taxes to determine their value, no exclusive privileges, no farms except that of spirits, and no corporate bodies which prevent an industrious man from doing what he can, and what he would. The productions of the country pay no duty on entering the city, and

those of foreign nations having once paid entry, are no longer subjected to any kind of inspection. Every one, therefore, may set such a price upon his goods, his merchandize, and his labor, as he wishes to receive: with all these advantages, there is no foreigner, of whatever condition, who may not gain a livelihood in Russia. Few of them, however, become rich; what they gain on the one hand, they dissipate on the other in luxury, and diversions. Money circulates continually, and a rouble is no more esteemed there than a piece of four *gras* at Berlin. Those who amass any money may receive a considerable interest for it; the law has fixed it at six per cent. but some get even ten, and usurers much more. At Berlin profits in trade, interest and salaries are lower; but there is more economy, and much less luxury. Notwithstanding the splendor of the commercial houses at Petersburg, it is probable that they possess less real property than those of Berlin.

The climate of the latter is preferable in spring, summer and autumn; but that of Petersburg is superior in winter on account of the dry cold which prevails. The snowy, moist, and rainy winters at Berlin, must be very prejudicial to the health, but at Petersburg one has nothing to fear from the cold. One is sufficiently guarded by well constructed stoves, double doors and windows, close carriages, and furred cloaks, which are, however, almost as dear as at Berlin.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON THE PANTHER AND THE OUNCE.

BY THE ABBE POIRET.

THE panther, more blood-thirsty, more terrible, but much less noble than the lion, inhabits the same forests. Though in strength he is inferior to the lion, it appears that he often resists his attacks, and that these two furious animals sometimes fight most desperate battles. I have been assured, that some workmen, who one day went from *La Calle*,\* to cut wood

\* *La Calle* is a factory belonging to the French Royal African company. It is situated at the distance of thirty-six leagues from Tunis, towards the east.

in a neighbouring forest, for building, saw a lion and a panther\* engaged together in a most dreadful conflict.—Each of them stood erect, holding the other fast by his claws, which were sunk in the body of his adversary, and was tearing the other with his formidable fangs, while motionless in this position, and combating with equal strength, the blood flowed down in copious streams. It is to be supposed, that this battle would not have terminated, but by the death of both the combatants, had not these people put an end to it, by a general discharge of their musquets, and brought back in triumph their skins to *La Calle*. However this may be, I suspect that this lion being too young, had not acquired his full strength, or that he was old, and had lost great part of it; for one can scarcely believe that the panther, though well armed by nature, can contend with the lion, and not be overcome.

The panther is hunted almost in the same manner as the lion, but with this difference, that he makes himself more formidable to the hunter, and that being less delicate than the lion, the flesh of any dead animal, even if half putrid, is sufficient to attract him. This bait is generally hung to a tree, and at the distance of a few paces a hut is erected; but the hunter dares not appear the first day or two, lest the panther should think proper to pay him a visit. Every day he takes care to renew the bait, in order that this cruel animal, accustomed to find his prey at the same place, may be induced not to think of seeking it elsewhere, and may be accustomed to the sight of the hut. The hunter then ventures to shut himself up in it, and when he perceives the panther, he endeavors to give him a mortal wound by the first shot. If the animal has strength to rise, he searches every where for the enemy who has wounded him, and endea-

vors to revenge himself before he expires. In any event, the hunter remains motionless in his hut until the next morning, after which he departs, but always with caution and fear, lest he should meet the animal he has wounded. Some days after, he returns with a dog trained for the purpose, who traces the steps of the panther; but if he is still alive, the dog becomes the first victim of his fury; and the hunter, warned of his danger by the lamentable cries of his companion, hastens to retreat. A Moorish hunter, who gave me this account, added, that having one day pursued a wounded panther, he made his escape from him merely by leaving his clothes upon a bush in his way. The ferocious animal glutted his rage by tearing them into a thousand pieces, and expired afterwards upon the rags.

With such a ferocious disposition, it is not to be doubted that the panther will attack a man. This fact has been confirmed to me by several Arabians, who assured me, that they dreaded the panther much more than the lion, both for themselves, and their flocks. This animal in his character seems to have a great resemblance to the tyger. His rage is such that he delights to quench his thirst with blood, when satisfied to see it flow, and, if I may use the expression, to bathe himself in it. His fury is never fatiated, and it appears to receive fresh vigor from the multiplied victims which he slaughters. When he darts himself into the middle of a numerous flock, unless he is immediately pursued, he suffers none of them to escape with life. He breathes nothing but blood, carnage, and death. All animals he attacks except the lion, and there is none over which he is not victorious. Being exceedingly light in running, he surpasses them all in swiftness, and his motions are so quick and rapid, that it is difficult to escape from him. Bushes, ditches, and even

\* The people who mentioned this circumstance to me called it a *Tyger*; but those who are unacquainted with natural history are accustomed to call every animal a *Tyger* that has a spotted skin. I suppose it must have been a panther, as an ounce is too weak to attack the lion, and it is certain that there are no tygers in Barbary the.

the largest rivers, cannot stop his course. He makes his way through them all with the utmost velocity, and if the animal he pursues takes shelter on a tree, the panther, notwithstanding the size of his body, pursues it even thither. By these means he declares war against the inhabitants of the air, as well as of the earth. The bird, as yet too young to escape from its nest, though placed on the summit of a tree, becomes the prey of the cruel panther. His paws are armed with long, hard, and sharp claws, and his terrible jaw bones are furnished with a numerous set of exceedingly strong sharp-pointed teeth. The thirst of blood may be seen in his look; his eye always sparkles with rage and fury; but when, forgetting his ferocity, we attend only to the beautiful covering with which nature has ornamented him, we shall find few animals so elegantly clothed. His hair is soft, smooth, and short, and his skin is interspersed with black spots, in the form of rings, or small roses, on a light tawney ground, which altogether gives him a most beautiful appearance. On this account, therefore, the ancients pretended that the panther, by concealing his ferocious looks from the flocks, and shewing only his beautiful covering, charmed them to such a degree, as to attract them to him, and devour them at his ease.\* As for my part, I am far from believing such fictions; but it must nevertheless be allowed, that nature, which has imprinted on the figure of this animal a character of ferocity, seems to have been desirous of indemnifying it, by allowing it to be admired for

the beauty and elegance of its covering.

This animal has a strong tail, spotted with black in the under part, and terminated by black and white rings. It has the strength and size of our largest dogs; but its paws are short, and very strong.

"The ounce," says Mr. Buffon, "differs from the panther in its size, which is much smaller; in its hair, which is longer; and in its color, which is a whitish grey; and the leopard differs from the panther and the ounce, in having a more beautiful skin, of a lively and bright tawney color, though not so dark, with smaller spots, disposed in clusters, as if each of them were composed of four spots united. The leopard is of the same disposition and nature as the panther; it is larger than the ounce, but smaller than the panther."

After this distinction which Mr. Buffon has established between these three animals, which the ancient naturalists have so often confounded, it follows that the leopard is not found in Barbary, or at least, very rarely. Of a great number of spotted skins which I had an opportunity of examining in that country, none of them appeared to me to belong to the leopard. It is easy to perceive in the authors who mention it as inhabiting there, that their descriptions agree with that of the panther of Mr. Buffon.

With regard to the ounce, which is very common there, it is equally sanguinary as the panther; but as it is much smaller and weaker, it is not so much to be dreaded. As it approaches the flocks with more timi-

\* What the Abbé Poiret here alludes to, is a passage in Solinus, who says, speaking of the panthers of Hyrcania, Tradunt odore earum et contemplatione armenta mire affici, atque ubi eas persentiscant, properato convenire, nec terri nifi sola oris torvitare; quam ob causam Pantheræ, absconditis capibus, quæ corporis reliqua sunt, spectanda præbent, ut pecuarios greges stupidos in obtutu populentur secunda visitatione. What this author afterwards adds is still more incredible. Sed Hyrcani, ut hominibus intentatum nihil est, frequentius eas veneno quam ferro necant. Aconito carnes illinunt, atque ita per compita spargunt semitarum: quæ ubi esse sunt faucibus earum angina obfidentur; ideo græmen *παρδαλιωχης* appellaverunt; sed Pantheræ adversus hoc virus excrementa humana devorant et suapte ingenio pesti resistunt. Solin. Polyhist. c. 21.



dity, it may be easily driven away, and the Arabs pursue it boldly, and kill it with their fuses. It is therefore obliged to seek for its nourishment amongst animals of inferior strength. It attacks and combats the wild boar, and the wolf; it devours foxes and jackals; pursues wild cats and apes even to the summits of trees, and rules with extensive sway in the forests, where it has no other enemies except the panther and the lion; but it easily escapes from the latter by climbing up a tree. The hyena also attacks it, but the ounce has many methods of avoiding a contest in which, if it engages, it is seldom victorious. It is afraid of man, and with timidity approaches those places where he inhabits, around which it creeps privately, in order to surprise some domestic animal.

The tyger is not found in Barbary, nor even in the desert of Zaara. As many readers may still confound this animal with the leopard or the pan-

ther, it may not be improper to give Mr. Buffon's description of it. "The real tyger," says he, "the only one which ought to retain this name, is a terrible animal, and perhaps more to be dreaded than the lion; its ferocity can be compared to nothing; but we may judge of its strength by its stature. It is generally from four to five feet in height, and from nine or ten to thirteen in length, without comprehending the tail. Its skin is not spotted, it has only on a tawney ground black stripes, which extend in a transverse direction over all its body, and which form rings on the tail, throughout its whole length. Happily for the rest of nature, this species is not numerous, and appears to be confined to the hottest climes of India. It is found at Malabar, Siam and Bengal, the same countries which are inhabited by the elephant and the rhinoceros."\*

#### ON THE REVOLUTIONS OF THE FRENCH FASHIONS, WITH SOME ADVICE TO THE LADIES RESPECTING CERTAIN PARTS OF DRESS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

**F**ASHION is to custom what prejudices are to the moral virtues. It imperiously dictates laws to those who live under its empire, and its decrees are irrevocable. Women, that bewitching part of the creation, born for the happiness of one half of our sex, and for the torment of the other, discontented with the little that the laws have done for them, in the distribution of direct power, have at all times sought to acquire by address, what they could not reasonably hope to obtain by open force. The auxiliary means which they have always employed to accomplish their ends are those of the toilette; but in blindly suffering themselves to be guided by custom, and adopting new modes,

without choice and without reflection, the fair sex do not derive from those trifles, to which they annex so much value, all the advantage they expect. Those whom their rank or chance has placed in a conspicuous station, generally give an example to others. They are the first to adopt fashions, and often take them from some remote source, to which people of ordinary rank never would have gone to look for them.

It may be proper here to observe, that those ladies, who, in fashions, are entitled to the merit of invention, are almost always born with taste, and that they never adopt novelties, but such as may set off the splendor of their charms, embellish nature, or

\* Hist. Nat. tom. ix.

repair some defect in their persons.— If that be the end which all the fair sex propose, it is also that to which very few attain. The grand fault in what concerns the toilette, and that against which they ought to be greatly on their guard, is not to give too much into general fashion, and not to believe that because a particular dress becomes one woman, it will become all in the like manner. To destroy this prejudice, it will be sufficient to observe, that ornaments employed in dress, ought to be varied in their composition, and to be suited to the shape and figure of those who adopt them. Though one cannot form general principles upon this subject, yet after having taken a view of the modes of preceding ages, I shall venture to make a few cursory observations upon the fashions which prevail at present.

It is with disgust that the imagination returns to those remote ages, when nature, insulted in every respect, and disfigured by the most whimsical dresses, presented to the sight only hideous figures. In the first ages of the French monarchy, the dress of the men varied more than that of the women.— Their clothes were alternately either too long, or too short. In general long vestments are more becoming and more noble than those that are short. It is a great pity that this custom should be attended with so many inconveniences, and that it should absolutely impede the exercise of the body, and those labors which our wants require, and which luxury commands.

Under Philip the Fair, an epocha when dress began to emerge from barbarity, long coats only were worn by men of any consideration. In the army, however, as well as in the country, short coats were always retained. In the fourteenth century, the same dress was worn by men and women. Under the reigns of Charles V. and Charles VI. long coats only were in fashion; but Charles VII. who had

ill made legs, again introduced long coats.\*

Nothing is more curious, and at the same time ridiculous, than the dress of people of fashion during the first years of the reign of Louis XI. Figure to yourself a *petit-maitre*, with his hair flat and bushy, dressed in a doublet shaped like an under waistcoat, which scarcely covered his reins; his breeches exceedingly close, rising very high, and his middle bound round with ribbands, in a most whimsical manner, as may be still seen in some ancient paintings; add to all this, artificial shoulders, in form of a cushion, which were placed upon each shoulder blade, to make him appear to have a large chest, and to give him a robust and vigorous appearance. This strange caricatura was terminated by shoes, the points of which, for people of the first quality, were full two feet in length. The populace had them only of six inches; those were what they called shoes *a la poulaine*. They were invented by Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Anjou, to conceal a very large excrescence which he had upon one of his feet. As this prince, the most gallant and beautiful man of his age, gave the lead to the court, every one was desirous of having shoes like his. Hence comes the origin of the French proverb, *être sur un grand pied*. Under Francis I. and his successors, the form of the men's dress began to approach perfection; but under the good Henry IV. it became preferable to that which we have since adopted, and which still subsists. The most useful of all modes, and that which will survive all others, though it has found many enemies in France, is the peruke.— Ecclesiastics were long forbidden to wear one in church. In 1685, a canon of the cathedral of Beauvais, was prevented from celebrating mass, because he wore a peruke. He, however, deposited it in the hands of two notaries, at the entrance into the

\* May not this circumstance, as well as many others that might be mentioned, serve to prove the justness of the proverb, which says, that *wise people invent fashions, and fools follow them*.

choir, and protested against the violence offered him. In 1689, several oratorians\* were dismissed from their order, because they had put on perukes. At that time they were very large, but at present every thing is so much changed, that even physicians, who formerly considered an enormous peruke as the basis of their reputation, seem to disdain that ornament. Several have adopted the bag, and perhaps we shall soon see them performing their morning visits with a long queue.

When bags began first to be in fashion, people never wore them except when in dishabille; in visits of ceremony one could not appear but with the hair tied in a ribband, and floating over the shoulders. This is absolutely contrary to our present fashion.

In the early periods of the monarchy, the ladies scarcely paid any attention to dress. It would appear that they thought of nothing else than pleasing their husbands, and of giving a proper education to their children, and that the rest of their time was employed in family concerns, and rural economy. If their dress was subject to little change in those primitive times, we ought not to be astonished to see the fair sex indemnify themselves at present for their long inaction. Their dress, however, has experienced the same revolutions as that of the men. There was a time when their robes rose so high, that they absolutely covered the breast; but under Charles VI. Queen Isabella of Bavaria, as remarkable for her gallantry as her beauty, brought back the fashion of leaving the shoulders and part of the neck uncovered.

Let us hear what *Juvénal des Ursins* says respecting the manner in which the women dressed their heads. "Both married and unmarried ladies were very extravagant in their dress, and wore caps wonderfully high and large, having two great ears at each side, which were of such a magni-

tude, that when they wished to enter a door, it was impossible for them." About that time, the famous Carmelite, *Thomas Cénare*, exercised his oratorical talents against these caps. His efforts were at first successful; but his triumph was of short duration, and they again rose to a prodigious degree; they however, at length became entirely out of fashion.

The reign of Charles VII. brought back the use of ear-rings, bracelets, and collars. Some years before the death of that prince, the dress of the ladies was ridiculous in the highest degree. They wore robes so exceedingly long, that several yards of the train dragged behind; the sleeves were so wide, that they swept the ground; and their heads were lost under immense bonnets, which were three fourths of their breadth in height. To this whimsical fashion another succeeded, which was no less so. The ladies placed a kind of cushion upon their heads, loaded with ornaments, which displayed the worst taste imaginable. This head dress was so large, that it was two yards in breadth. At that period it was absolutely necessary to enlarge the doors of all the houses. From this extremity, the fair sex passed to another no less extravagant. They adopted the use of bonnets so exceedingly low, and they arranged the hair in so close a manner, that they appeared as if their heads had been shaven. On the death of Charles VIII. Anne of Bretagne, his Queen, introduced the use of the black veil, which she always wore. The ladies of her court adopted it also, and ornamented it with red and purple fringes; but the city, improving upon this mode, enriched it with pearls and clasps of gold.

It was under the reign of Francis I. that the women began to turn up their hair. Margaret, Queen of Navarre, frizzed that on the temples, and turned back that before. This

\* A congregation of priests instituted in France, by Cardinal de Berulle, and approved by the Pope in 1613

princes occasionally added to this head dress, a small bonnet of velvet or fatten, ornamented with pearls and jewels, and placed over it a small tuft of feathers. Such a fashion was very becoming, and this perhaps is the first period when the ladies began to dress with any taste. A revolution was absolutely requisite. The gallant and voluptuous reign of Catherine de Medicis necessarily brought about a happy change in the French fashions. It was about this time, that the *chaperon* or hood appeared. This mode continued a long time, because the sumptuary laws established a distinction in the stuff which composed it. The hoods of ladies of quality were of velvet, and those of citizens of plain cloth. *La Bourcier*, midwife to Mary of Medicis, obtained an express order from the King to wear one of velvet. Of all the sumptuary laws made at different periods, none had so sudden an effect as the edict of Henry the Great in 1604. This monarch, after having forbid his subjects to wear either gold or silver upon their dresses, adds, "except, however, ladies of "pleasure and pick-pockets, for whom "we are not so far interested as to "do them the honor of attending to "their conduct." This ordinance was attended with the proper effect, and neither ladies of pleasure nor pick-pockets took any advantage of their permission.

The different changes which the dress of the ladies experienced during the reigns of Louis XIII. and the two following, are too well known to require any detail.

The French ladies in the present day have made such a rapid progress in the art of setting off their charms, that they are now followed by all the ladies in Europe. We have seen modes of different kinds succeed one another with inconceivable rapidity. Names of all sorts have been exhausted; we have heard of robes *a la Polonoise*, *a l'Angloise*, *a l'Insurgente*, *a la Turk*, *a la Mussulmane*, *a la Czar-*

*ine*, *demi-negligente*, *levite*, *fourreau a l'Agnes*, *chemise a la Jesuit*, *juste a la Suzane*, *Caraco Zealandois*. Head dresses also of all kinds: *bonnets au pousse*, *a la belle-poule*, *au qu'saquo*, *a l'herisson*, *au becquet*, *a la fusie*; *au chien-couchant*, *au mystere*, *au berceau d'amour*, *a la jannot*, *a la Trenck*.—Hats *a la Marlborough*, *a la jockey*, *a la Figaro*, *au globe*, *a l'ingenu*, *au traisneau*, *pous a la puce*, *baaigneuse a la frivolite*, *porterre de fleurs*, *verger*; *plumes*, *prises quillees*, *reprises*, &c. Four volumes would scarcely contain the nomenclature of all the novelties which the inventive genius of the ladies has devised in the last ten years. But this is not all, the fair sex have so far disfigured nature, that one must look at them very closely not to be mistaken. Their cavalier gait, the black hat, the riding coat, and the cane which they have adopted, have given them almost the appearance of men. Such a dress does not at all become them, and we cannot help saying, that it destroys all their graces.

Let us now make a few observations on the advantages and disadvantages of female dress, and let us begin with the ornaments of the head, which may be called the citadel of coquetry.

As the head dress should be considered only as an accessory part, whenever its height exceeds the length of the face, it produces a disagreeable effect; and this effect will become more sensible in a woman whose physiognomy is small, than in one who has Roman features. The former can derive no advantage, but from slight ornaments which do not occupy much space; she must always avoid large figures and straight lines. A head dress which comes too far forward on the head of a woman who has a small nose, and a flat chin, will render these blemishes more sensible, whilst such a dress will admirably become one who has a prominent chin, and a large nose.

Beautiful eyes lose great part of their splendor under large hats worn

\* These names can hardly be translated.

as they are at present. This head dress ought to be the resource of those ladies, who can boast of nothing but a pretty mouth, and an agreeable smile. The colors of gauze and ribbands employed to ornament the head, ought to be suited to that of the hair and complexion. This care adds much to the graces of nature. It must, however, be allowed, that the ladies understand the harmony of colors much better than the relation of forms.

We cannot give them the same praise for the manner in which they lay on their *rouge*. This invention may be useful, when it is employed with judgment and economy, and only to animate a little the delicate whiteness of a beautiful skin.\* Ladies of a certain description, abuse this practice to such a degree, that a man of taste must at present start back with disgust, at the sight of their frightful daubing. If this disagreeable *mask* has sometimes its convenience, we must allow also that it destroys all the advantages of the young timid virgin, to whom the soft expressions of modesty and sensibility may add new charms. This is one of those causes which make the maid sometimes appear *prettier than the mistress*.

With regard to the present manner of arranging the neck handkerchief, if they will conceal the treasures of nature, they ought to take care not to do it in a disagreeable manner.—Let them leave these ill executed deceptions to females who must lose by shewing themselves undisguised by art.

The advantages of an elegant figure, are often lost by the ridiculous folly of wishing to appear very slender.—One needs only study the shape of the superb antique statue of Venus, to be convinced that the beauty of proportion is hurt as much by too slender and uniform, as by too clumsy a waist. It must be observed also, that too narrow boddices and stays, absolutely destroy gracefulness and ease. The

motions become stiff, and the attitudes confined; besides speaking of the fatal accidents which may arise from this violence offered to nature.

Depravation of taste, in regard to dress, was some years ago carried to a great length. Very corpulent women wished to encrease their size by cork rumps, which women, who were too slender, had ingeniously invented to supply what nature had refused them. We have seen some of a very diminutive size, who by the help of this ridiculous piece of furniture, seemed to have acquired as much dimensions in breadth as in height.

Those ornaments which are intended to adorn nature, ought to be simple and light. The Grecian ladies, who knew so well how to make the most of their charms, took great care never to use veils, but of the most pliable stuffs. These veils yielded to their various motions, and added to the natural gracefulness of their persons. All the ancient statues, therefore, brought us from that country, which gave birth to the arts, are admired by artists and connoisseurs for a character of lightness and ease which can never be surpassed.

It is wrong to believe, that cold climates should prevent people from wearing thin dresses; by means of furred cloaks, which may be used in the open air, one may wear an under dress of the lightest stuff possible. The manner in which the Russian ladies dress, may serve as a proof of what we have here advanced; but a proper medium ought to be observed between dresses which are too clumsy, and those which, on account of their thinness, might give offence to decency. A woman who exposes herself to these inconveniences, does not understand her own interest.

It was above all in the arrangement of the hair, that the Greek ladies excelled, especially with regard to simplicity. We must allow, that the

\* Notwithstanding what the author here says, we are of opinion, that the British fair are much better without such borrowed aid. Exercise, country air, and keeping good hours, will be sufficient to call forth the natural charms of their complexions.



ladies dress better at present than formerly; and that they are nearer to perfection than they were some years ago. A slight dawning begins already to appear in the manner in which they dress their hair, and there is reason to hope that they will make a very rapid progress in this part of the business of the toilette, especially, if they consult nature and good artists.

Nothing is more agreeable and becoming, than to wear the hair floating over the shoulders. It is much to be wished, that the ladies would adhere to this custom. The curls which they have adopted before, would become them much better, were they less regular, and disposed with more taste.

When by some lucky chance, a woman has attained almost to perfection in the art of dressing; that is to say, in the art of knowing what best becomes her, she ought to be very nice in her choice of new fashions. In an age so frivolous as the present, the loss of a lover may be the consequence of even such a trifling circumstance

as that of the hat being wrong placed, or turned too much to the right or the left. When a passion is founded only upon trifles, ought we to be surprised that a trifle should destroy it?

Artists, who have spent their lives in studying the beauties of nature, are the best judges in this respect. They alone have the privilege of fixing the public opinion in such matters. This is really their province. The time is perhaps not far distant, when the fair sex, better acquainted with their dearest interests, will invite them to their toilettes, and consider them as the arbiters of taste. Favored then by the graces and by beauty, and envied by all the other classes of men, they will be indemnified with usury for that neglect with which they have so long been treated. But a great revolution must take place before that happy day arrives. At that epocha, every thing will return to its primitive order, and, according to the French proverb, Every man will be in his own place, and every abbe in his benefice.

#### ON THE STATE OF THE PEOPLE IN CIRCASSIA, AND THE COMMERCE OF FEMALE SLAVES.

CIRCASSIAN Tartary extends at present from the Cimmerian Bosphorus, or the Straits of Jenikale, as far as Cabarta. It is bounded on the north by the country of the Nogais of Kouban; on the south by that of the Abassés and Mount Caucasus; on the east by Cabarta; and on the west by the Black Sea. The Circassians, who were dependant on the Khan of the Tartars,\* were divided into fourteen *Kabiles*, or tribes; and each tribe was subdivided into *Tchagars*. A *Tchagar* is an assemblage of ten families. The division of the men in Circassia is reduced to four classes,

viz. the Beys, the Sipahis, the Uf-dens, and the Koulis.

In each *Kabile* or tribe, there is a noble family which possesses with sovereign authority all the lands of the tribe, and which rules over it with despotic sway. Each family has a principal Bey, who is the head of it, who rises to this dignity by age, and several other Beys, who are the heads of the different branches of the family, and who are all subordinate to the first. These Beys divide the lands, and the subjects of the tribe among them. The principal Bey always has the greatest number of *Tchagars*, and

\* Formerly the Circassians were tributary to the Khan of the Tartars, who resided at the city of *Baldcheferai*, in the Crimea, situated in a hollow valley, about a league in length, and a mile in breadth, and which lies between two steep rocks; but as the whole Crimea, and almost all those states which composed the Tartar monarchy, are now under the dominion of Russia, the situation of the Circassians is considerably changed, and though they are not yet entirely subjected by that empire, they retain only the shadow of liberty.

the rest share the remainder amongst them.

All the Circassians are by birth serfs and slaves to their gentlemen, who may seize their effects, put them to death, and sell them, or dispose of them in whatever manner they think proper. There are, however, two kinds of free men among them, the Sipahis and the Ufdens.

The Sipahis are those, who after having been taken in war, or sold by their Beys, obtain liberty and return to their own country. They are there free as well as their descendants, and when they are rich enough to make acquisitions, they purchase *Tchagars*, and put themselves on a level with the Beys.

The Ufdens are freed people, who have obtained their liberty from their Beys, as a reward for some service. They enjoy as well as their posterity, the same privileges as the Sipahis.

The Kouls are serfs who have never been made free, and who are slaves according to the original constitution of the country.

The Beys of Circassia make continual incursions into the territories of one another, from tribe to tribe, to carry away slaves. All that the aggressor can transport with him is accounted a lawful prize, and is never reclaimed; but if he has the misfortune to be taken, all those who accompany him are detained as slaves. The Bey alone is excepted; the person offended is satisfied with sending him back, after having cut off the tail and ears of his horse; this is the only vengeance which they take of one another

upon such occasions. Even the sons of the Bey are not exempted from slavery; after they have been taken or sold, they are degraded, and never can become Beys; if they happen to recover their liberty, and return home, they are only Sipahis, and can never be admitted to the rank of gentlemen. The Beys sell their daughters, when they have been convicted of any action contrary to modesty; they sell even their male children, when they have committed great faults deserving such a punishment.

The Beys, the nobles, and the Sipahis alone, are entitled to carry arms, or to have them in their possession; they are prohibited to all subjects who are serfs. When a nobleman has become a Bey, his only occupation is to procure a quantity of arms sufficient for equipping all the subjects of his domain; and when he goes to war, all the Kouls who are obliged to follow him, go to his place of residence, to furnish themselves with bows, arrows, sabres, fuses, and pistols, which on their return, are all carried back to the magazines whence they were taken.

The Circassians live almost in the same manner as the Nogais.\* They have neither cities nor fixed habitations; they lead a wandering life, without, however, going out of the boundaries of their tribe; they pass the summer in their plains, and in winter retire to their mountains; they have no distinct lands, and cultivate sometimes one canton, and sometimes another. Their houses are only holes dug in the earth, and thatched with

\* The Nogais are divided into four grand Hordes, and occupy all that part of Little Tartary which lies between the Danube and Kouban. The lands of each Horde are divided among different tribes, whose territories have certain boundaries; but individuals have no determined spots of land. Each tribe wanders in their own district, and have no fixed habitation; but in winter they choose that canton in their own domain, which appears to be best sheltered from the severity of the season.—When the time of sowing and planting arrives, each *Aoul*, which is an assemblage of a certain number of tents, in the form of a village, encamps in that part of the country which they propose to sow; but they seldom cultivate the same land two years successively. When the encampment is formed, the *Mirsa*, or chief of the *Aoul*, distributes to his vassals a certain portion of land, which is measured with a cord, and each forms round his field a kind of hedge, or distinguishes its boundaries by certain marks.

leaves or straw. The tribes of the Ada, Ademi, Besteni, Boufadig, and Kermirkeui, alone are those among whom Mahometanism is established on a solid foundation. It would be difficult to give a just idea of the religion of the other tribes, though a few remains of Christianity are to be found among some of them, and certain vestiges of idolatry among others. In the centre of Circassia there is a famous tree, for which the Circassians have the utmost veneration. This tree is called *Panagiafan*. This word is a corruption of the name *Panagia*, which the Greeks give to the Virgin Mary, and by extension to certain chapels, and other places of devotion, dedicated to the mother of our Lord, such as are seen in all the states of the Grand Signior. In the time of the Greek Emperors, there was doubtless some hermitage of the same kind near this celebrated tree, the name of which the Circassians have not so much disfigured, but that it may be easily known.

A considerable trade is carried on with female slaves in Turkey, and some of the other eastern countries.—Those who are purchased for that purpose are of four different nations, Circassians, Georgians, Kalmouks, and Abazes; but the Circassians are most in request, because the women of that country are the most beautiful and seducing perhaps in the world; their natural graces and figure are indeed enchanting. The men also are almost all stout and well made.

None but Circassian women are admitted to a share of the Grand Signior's bed, and of that of the Tartar princes; the gentlemen of Crimea have none but Circassian concubines. The mixture of this beautiful race, has corrected the ugliness of the Tartars, and abolished those small round eyes and flat noses, which are observed among all the Nogais, who have never intermixed with the Circas-

sians. There are indeed some very beautiful people among the nobility of the Crimea; but the vulgar are truly frightful.

The second class of slaves are the Georgian women, who are beautiful, but clownish, and devoid of grace; they have not the same delicacy as those of Circassia. The men are healthy and robust.

The Turkish Emperors were formerly accustomed to have indifferently Georgian and Circassian concubines; but owing, as is said, to the following circumstance, they were excluded from that honor. A certain Sultan having passed the night with a Georgian, and happening to ask her towards morning if it was day, she told him, it must be very near it, as she felt a certain need, which always came upon her at a fixed hour about that time; upon which the Sultan, disgusted with this piece of rusticity, sent her immediately away. Some days after, he asked the same question of a Circassian, whom he had put in the place of the disgraced Georgian; but the former was more polite; she replied, that the dawn was approaching, because she already felt her hair agitated by the soft breath of the morning zephyr. The Grand Signior was so satisfied with this answer, that he swore that neither he, nor any of his successors, should admit to their bed any other women but Circassians.

Slaves are a merchandize, the price of which it is impossible to determine. There are of them of all ages, from infancy to decrepitude. The different uses for which they are destined, their sex, beauty, age, graces, talents, strength, and health regulate their value; it is from sixty to five or six thousand piastres.\*

It must be here remarked, that Christians and Jews of whatever nation they may be, are forbid to purchase slaves from amongst the Circassians and the Abazes, because they are accounted Mahometans.

\* If we reckon the piastre at four shillings, the price of the worst slaves will amount to £1. and that of the best to 1200l. sterling each.

## MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

GARCILASSO de la Vega relates, that a Spanish priest perceiving that the Peruvians chose rather to hang themselves, than to labor in the mines, addressed them in the following words: "You wish to hang yourselves, my friends, that you may not be obliged to labor; since that is the case, I shall hang myself too; but I must warn you of one thing, which is, that there are mines in the next world, as well as in this; and I give you my word, that I'll make you work throughout all eternity." Upon hearing this, the poor Indians threw themselves at his feet, and beseeched him in the name of God, not to commit such a rash action. Had the two-thirds of these unhappy wretches destroyed themselves, the orator would have been much embarrassed to keep his word with the rest.

The Abbe Vertot having long waited for certain memoirs promised him, respecting a siege, of which he was to give an account in some of his histories, became impatient, and wrote a description of the siege partly according to the information he had, and partly from imagination. The memoirs, however, at length arriving, the Abbe said, "I am sorry for it, my siege is finished."

Rigaud, the painter, being one day employed in painting the portrait of a lady, perceived when he came to the lower part of the face, that she contracted her lips in a most violent manner, in order that she might appear to have a little mouth; upon which the artist said to her very gravely, "Be not uneasy, Madam, if you choose, I shall make no mouth at all."

When Louis XV. was only six or seven years of age, a lady asked the French Ambassador at the Hague, how the little King did. Madam, replied the Minister, who thought it his duty to return such an answer, in France

there is no little King.

A certain preacher having taken for his text the following words of Matthew, chap. iv. ver. 3. *If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread*; began his sermon thus: "My brethren, it is customary for those who appear in this pulpit, to expound to you the word of God; but as for me, I am going to explain to you the words of the devil."

The canons of Chartres having lost a law suit, which they had with their Bishop, and supposing that their bad success had been occasioned by the influence of Madam Maintenon; one of them said, "How was it possible for us to win, when we had King, Queen, and *Knave* against us?"

Father Labat, after having related that a certain individual had caused a small chapel to be constructed adjoining to the church of the Dominicans, at Marseilles, with this express condition, that he should be buried there alone, and that his wife should be excluded from it; adds, "We may judge from this specimen, how great the conjugal affection of this happy couple must have been."

Chirac, the celebrated physician, when on his death bed, felt his own pulse, imagining that he was on a visit to one of his patients, and cried out, "I have been called too late, the patient has been blooded, and he ought to have been purged; he is a dead man," and a few minutes after he expired.

Gaspard Barlaeus, who was both a poet and a physician, deranged his brain so much by excessive study, that he imagined his body was converted into butter, and on this account he always shunned the fire with the utmost care. Being at length worn out with the continual dread of melting, he put an end to his misery by throwing himself into a well.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## FOREIGN.

VOYAGE EN TURQUIE ET EN  
EGYPTE, &c. *Travels through  
Turkey and Egypt in the Year 1784.*  
Warlaw, 1788. 12mo.

ONE advantage arises from the multiplicity of travels, which are daily published, that the deficiencies of one writer may in some measure be supplied by the information of another. Did all men direct their attention to the same objects, works of this kind would exhibit a disgusting uniformity, and we should have nothing else than the *crambe repetita* of the Roman satyrist; but as the pursuits of men are various, and as some have better opportunities than others of observing the manners and customs of those among whom they reside, every successive traveller generally presents us with something new, and which has not been taken notice of by those who preceded him. In the present work we find several circumstances of this kind, and we are of opinion, that it may form a very proper supplement to what Baron de Tott and Mr. Savary have written respecting Turkey and Egypt.

This small work consists of twenty letters, interspersed with several short tales, which convey a very good idea of the style used by the orientals in that species of composition. In the fifth letter the author gives the following account of the Turkish houses of debauch.

You will, perhaps, be astonished to learn, that among the great number of travellers who visit this city, there are very few who can bring back with them a just notion of it. Nothing is more certain, than that most people exhaust their curiosity in viewing the ancient monuments of Greece, and consider the Turks only as the destroyers of these objects of their adoration. They arrive at Constantinople

full of this idea, take up their lodging in the quarter of the Franks, and scarcely ever deign to traverse the harbor, in order to see the mosque of Saint Sophia.

Educated amidst the history and literature of the orientals, my curiosity has made me pursue another plan. For almost a month I have spent whole days in traversing the streets of this capital, without any other design, than that of indulging myself in the pleasure of being here: I lose myself in the most remote quarters, and I stroll about without design, and without plan. Often I return to those places which I have been forbid to enter, and I generally find, that few are inaccessible to perseverance, and above all, to gold. The words *jassak*, forbidden, and *olmas*, it cannot be, the first which found in the ears of a stranger, are at length silenced by the voice of interest. This sentiment, stronger even than that of fear, hath already opened to me the palaces of the great, the sanctuaries of religion, and even those of beauty, where young females destined to be the ornament of *harams* are educated, and sold; all places into which the generality of travellers are never admitted. Sometimes chance, and that hospitality which is natural to the orientals, anticipate my curiosity; but it is to be observed, that such advantages are only for those who seek them.

Returning last evening pretty late by the road that conducts from *Kiacht-hane* to *Ok-Maidan*, I passed near a garden, which seemed to be illuminated for a festival. A young man well dressed stood at the door, and addressing himself to the passengers, repeated this sentence, "Men of all nations, and of all religions, my Lord Ali invites you to share in his joy, for he has just now circumcised his son." Having entered, and presented myself to my Lord Ali, we soon perceived that we had known one another at Chockzim, where he had held the office of *Teffterdart*. This discovery gave each of us the same pleasure. He discoursed some time very affectionately with me, but one of his *Tchihadars* having come and whispered something in his ear, he said to me, "I am obliged to leave you, in order to receive the Vizir's brother and several other persons of distinction, who intend to do me the honor of ac-



"sitting at the entertainment which I have given to day; but here is one, who will place you where you may conveniently see all the ceremonies." I thanked him for his kindness, and followed his *Tchihadart* to a part of the garden, where a rich pavilion was erected. The bottom of this pavilion was occupied by an estrade, upon which was placed the child newly circumcised, with sixty others, on whom Ali Efendi had caused the same operation to be performed, and whom he had dressed at his own expence. Opposite was a numerous band of musicians, and boys, disguised as young girls, performed a lascivious kind of dance, the motions of which were at first slow and moderate, but successively became more violent, until they ended in vibrations which the eye could scarcely catch. The intention of this was so plain, that it might easily be comprehended; but I observed, that the performers shewed an agility which nature cannot give, and which must be acquired by long exercise and practice. Buffoons, placed by the side of the dancers, imitated them in an awkward manner, and evidently shewed that they could not imitate them better. Such are the scenes presented here to the eyes of youth. You must not, therefore, be astonished, if, exposed from their tenderest years to all the attractions of voluptuousness, the orientals should seek sometimes out of nature, pleasures of the most shocking and criminal nature. All this, however, is nothing to what passes every day in their *Mayhané*, for so they call those houses where they sell strong liquors, to which the prohibition of their prophet seems to add new charms. These houses are situated in the most retired places, the entrance to which is through obscure narrow lanes. After passing these, one is introduced into an interior court, ornamented with parterres, canals and jet d'eau; but what above all draws thither a great number of Turks, is the *Puschts*, young beautiful boys, whose employment and destination may easily be guessed. They arrive there richly dressed, followed by musicians, and go round to all the tables until they find some one who wishes to employ them. This employment consists in pouring out liquor, presenting flowers, and in dancing. Often when they have acquitted themselves well, the guests put upon their foreheads a small piece of money, which the sweat causes to adhere to them; but this business is not free from danger, for these *Puschts* often become the victims of that passion and jealousy which they inspire. Such a taste, without doubt, must excite horror, especially in the fair sex, unless they consider as a compliment, that homage which is paid to beings

who resemble them so much, that I myself have often been deceived, when I saw them disguised for dancing.

Before I finish this letter, I must mention a debauchery of another kind, which is very common here, I mean that of *opium*. Those who are addicted to it are distinguished by the odious name of *Tiriaki*, which some are very proud of. The meanest and most worthless of them, assemble in a place named *Tiriak-Ciarfi*, where passing continually from intoxication to sleep, and from sleep to intoxication, they voluntarily abridge their own days, that they may pass them in a total forgetfulness of themselves. It is said, that they are mild and peaceable, provided they are not awakened at the moment when sleep is necessary for them, or when they are not deprived of that slow poison, which they cannot do without, for then there is no excess which they are not capable of committing. After the last fire in Constantinople, they assembled in a tumultuous manner, to demand that their *Ciarfi* might be rebuilt, and the Grand Seigneur immediately granted their request.

In the sixth letter, the author makes us acquainted with the manner in which people are entertained in the Turkish coffee-houses.

Nothing remains for me, says he, to make you acquainted with the amusements of the Turks, but to speak to you of their coffee-houses, the greater part of which, built in the form of a *Kiosk*, admit the air on all sides, and are remarkably cool and agreeable. They are the rendezvous of all the idle, of whatever class.

The Vizir, the Captain Pacha, and the Sultan himself, often go thither in disguise, in order to know what the public think of them; for the character and minutest actions of people in place, are here, as elsewhere, the favorite subject of every conversation. At other times, it turns upon gallantry, and a professed story-teller relates the newest adventure, which he ornaments with all the beauties of oriental elocution. As a specimen of this kind of amusement, I shall give the following, which I heard related last evening, at a coffee-house in the quarter of Santari, and which I immediately committed to writing.

About a month ago, said the relator, Omar, that rich *Mollah*, whom you all know, walking upon the terrace of his house, saw the young Fatima, who had just married the beautiful Cassim, and became deeply in love with her. The rich

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are acquainted with no other method of succeeding in their designs but by means of gold; Omar, therefore, sent for the old Emina Hanem, a celebrated woman of intrigue, and having declared to her the object of his passion, begged her assistance. Emina represented to him, that Cassim was young, jealous and exceedingly fond of his spouse, and that Fatima lived in the greatest happiness with him. "Besides," added she, "men impelled by their passions, are like thirsty travellers, they ardently wish for a fountain, and when they have found it, satisfy their wants, and then turn their backs upon it." Such were the scruples of Emina, who never entertained any, except for her own interest; but the presents and promises of Omar convinced her, that he would not be ungrateful, and soon dispelled all her difficulties. She then began to think of executing her commission. Obstacles which would have discouraged any other person, only aided her scheme, and the jealousy of Cassim, which would have deterred a woman of intrigue less dexterous in her business, was the cause which gave success to her plan. Emina put on a white robe, a green veil, and the whole dress of a Hagie of Mecca, and thus disguised knocked at Fatima's door about noon. "Good and charitable lady," said she, "I have taken a journey nine times to the holy cities; seventy times have I drunk of the well of *Zemzem*; three hundred times have my lips touched the black stone, and more than a thousand times the threshold of *Caaba*. In my last pilgrimage, I made a vow never to omit the five prayers recommended by the prophet; at present the cries of the *Muezzins* have caught me in the street, and at a great distance from my home, I therefore beg of you a little water, to make my *Abdest*, and a corner of your house where I may pray without interruption." Fatima was naturally complaisant; she made the old woman walk up stairs, presented her with water to make her ablutions, and the carpet upon which her husband prayed, to perform her devotions. The deceitful Emina thanked her for this kindness, made a pretence of repeating her prayers, and having folded up the carpet, laid it again in its place, but in rolling it up, she took care to put into it, with great dexterity, a piece of rich stuff, after which she retired, loading the charitable Fatima with benedictions, who, on her part, thought herself very happy in having had it in her power to oblige a person of so much piety. Soon after Cassim returned, and wished also to repeat his prayers; but on unrolling his carpet, the first thing which struck his eyes, was the beautiful piece of brocade, which the old woman

had left there. As Cassim was not rich, and as he knew that Fatima had not money to purchase so valuable a piece of stuff, jealousy took possession of his soul, and without assigning any reason to his wife, he conducted her before the Cadi, and procured a divorce. The unhappy Fatima, finding herself thus abandoned, without being conscious of any crime, passed three days amidst tears and lamentations, at the end of which the old Emina paid her a visit. "My dear Fatima," said Emina, "I know all your adventure; it is a dismal one, and Cassim is a fool; but though you should weep a whole year, you would not change your situation, and I am of opinion, that you would do much better to endeavor to find another husband." Fatima dried up her tears, and allowed the force of Emina's argument. "But," replied she, "I never knew any man besides Cassim, whom I loved more than my life, and I know not how I shall do to find another husband." "Leave that to me," said Emina, "and I promise you I shall find one with whom you will not be displeased. Your rich neighbor Omar has heard of your beauty; but he has a whim contrary to our customs and to modesty; he insists upon seeing the woman whom he is about to espouse; if you find this offer agreeable, you have nothing to do but to comply." The prospect before Fatima was dismal, and as she had few resources, she resolved to suffer herself to be guided by the old woman; but little did she know, that the hypocrite is like the thorn, which wounds the hand that seeks support from it. Emina conducted Fatima to Omar's house, who found little difficulty in triumphing over this young beauty, after which he made her a magnificent present, and sent her home, promising to espouse her next morning with the accustomed ceremonies. Old Emina, however, in the mean time went to Cassim, and asked him for a piece of valuable stuff, which, as she said, she had left in the carpet which his wife had lent her, to repeat her prayers upon. These few words opened Cassim's eyes, and made him soon sensible of his injustice. He had lived unhappy since he had separated from his spouse, and he was eagerly desirous of repairing the wrong he had done to her. In short, Fatima next morning, instead of seeing Omar's people arrive, beheld those of the beautiful Cassim, and notwithstanding the richness of the *Mollah*, she thought herself very happy in recovering the object of her affections; but Cassim was much more so to recover his dear Fatima. The rich Omar had gratified his desires; all were indebted for their happiness to old Emina Hanem; and this adventure may serve as

a proof of the justness of the Persian proverb, which says, *never despise those, whose only occupation is to make people happy.*

We cannot say much for the moral of this tale; it is such as might suit a coffee-house, but this, however, is not the case with some of the rest, which are dispersed throughout this volume: we shall give another as an example.

Draco, first Dragoman of the Port, had rendered himself famous in the Ottoman capital, by the extensive knowledge he had acquired of the Mussulman law. All the commentators were as familiar to him, as the writings revealed to the prophets, and the passages of these sacred works, which he could recite with great propriety, gave him an advantage in disputing, that did not fail to raise up many enemies against him. The most dangerous of all these was the chief Islam. This man, who by his intrigues, had risen to the eminent station he held, was enraged to see an infidel possess a science which he had neglected to acquire. Inflamed, therefore, with jealousy, he waited upon the Vizir, and addressed him in the following words: "All powerful minister, who without a rival enjoyest the favor of our sublime Sultan, listen to the counsels of religion, which now speaks to thee by my voice, I know thou hast granted thy confidence to Draco; but hast thou reflected, that the indulgence we shew towards the blinded Christians cannot be extended to this infidel, who knows our law without obeying it. For a long time the *Oulema* has been offended with this scandal, and I, who am the chief and organ of it, find myself obliged to require his head. Send for Draco, and ask him what religion he considers as the best; if he decides in favor of ours, oblige him to follow it, but if he takes a contrary side, he will utter a blasphemy, and deserve death." To this request the Vizir consented, though with reluctance.

Having sent for his interpreter, "Dragoman," said he, "I know that thou art equally acquainted with the law revealed to our holy prophet, and with that which *Isa* formerly dictated to his followers; to which of the two dost thou give the preference?" Draco readily perceived the snare which was laid for him, and without giving an answer, begged permission to relate the following tale.

"When I commanded," said he, "in the name of his Highness, the province entrusted to my care, some of his subjects thought they had discovered a mine of precious metal. Each began to dig into it by different passages, and all hoped one day to make themselves masters of it; but after long and continued labor, their lamps were extinguished. Their ardor, however, was so great, that instead of perceiving it, they each cried out as before, it is I who have found the gold, the rest have got nothing but copper or tin.

"He, who from the highest heavens, sees the ant in its nest, and hears the found of its feet, beheld also these unhappy wretches in their obscure caverns. He might doubtless have relighted their extinguished lamps; he might have suffered some of the rays of the eternal light which surround him to descend; but he contented himself with leaving each that hope and security which are sufficient to procure them happiness."

When Draco had ended his relation, he was applauded by the Vizir, and the hypocrite retired in confusion.

The tenth letter contains some observations on the manners and character of the Turks; as it is but short, we shall transcribe it.

I have employed, says he, two whole letters, in describing the amusements of the Turks, because I am of opinion, that a people are better painted there than in any other circumstance of their private life. I have not, however, made any mention of their manners and national character, because I deferred that subject till a longer residence among them should make me better acquainted with them; but as I depart this evening, I cannot quit the country without endeavoring, at least, to give you some idea of the people who inhabit it. The Turks, formerly a fierce and warlike people, appear at present to have assumed that mild and calm disposition which distinguishes the nations of Asia. The spirit of peace which forbids the Bramins to take away the lives of animals, seems equally to inspire the inhabitant of the Bosphorus. You have doubtless heard of the care which is taken at Constantinople of dogs and cats, which abound in the streets of that capital. But these animals are not the only ones which lay claim to the liberality of the Turks; an infinite number of doves and pigeons, which peaceably take up their abode upon the roofs

roofs of all the houses, go and meet every bark loaded with grain, and seem as if they loudly demanded their due, which is fixed at a measure from every sack. The aquatic birds, with which the channel is covered, seldom remove from their place till the oar is about to touch them; and their nests are respected even by children, who in every other country, would be their avowed enemies. In short, the mutual confidence established between man and animals, seems sometimes to carry the observer back to the infancy of nature; but what will, no doubt prepossess you in favor of the Turks, is their respect for trees. To cut them is an enormous crime, which excites the murmurs of the whole neighborhood, and on that account there is nothing which they will not do to avoid it. I have often seen shops built round a large plane tree, which seemed to rise from the roof, and which covered them with its foliage, or walls intersected by branches which the owners could not persuade themselves to lop off. Old trees are generally furrounded by a bank or dyke, which serves to cover and defend their roots. Young ones are sheltered by mats, and this even in fields which are common, and the property of no one in particular.

Another point, in which, on the first view, the Turks appear to approach other eastern nations, is their taste for pomp and shew. The Grand Seignior's excursions upon the water, his march to the Mosque, and the departure of the caravan for Mecca, are so many grand spectacles which it will be sufficient only to name, to convey an idea of magnificence. But this pomp at Constantinople, must be considered, rather as proceeding from etiquette, than from taste. Those who are not obliged by their offices, exhibit very little shew. A man of the greatest fortune often inhabits a house, the outside of which scarcely announces him to be in easy circumstances, and he reserves luxury for the apartments of the women, who in their turn ornament themselves only for him. *Their maxim is, that one ought to enjoy without seeming to enjoy.* Hence that philosophy so mild, which is not to be found, but in the writings of the orientals, who do not express themselves in brilliant paradoxes but by striking apoloques. Poetry is employed there only to bring one continually to nature, by objects of comparison selected from its most beautiful productions. Allegory, invented in the east, to shelter one's thoughts from the first transports of despotism, always revives there with all the richness of a plant sown in its natural soil, and morality, concealed under its veil, imputates nothing but a contempt

of grandeur, the happiness of private life, and above all that of repose; for the apostle of repose is always sure of being listened to in the east; as a proof of this, the name even of a place for walking, is unknown there; but, on the other hand, one finds abundance of delightful resting places. These are small terraces of mason work, erected in some happy situation, under the shade of a spreading plane-tree, with a fountain in the neighbourhood, a fire place to make coffee, and a *michrab* for repeating one's prayers. An inscription tells that they have been constructed at the expense of some pious Mussulman, who was desirous that his name might in future be blessed by those who might go thither to repose. It is also there, that the inhabitant of Constantinople places his sofa and his carpet, and where, enjoying in silence the surrounding beauties of nature, he passes whole days, lost in profound reveries, the charms of which, unknown to active minds, is familiar to those only who are fond of contemplation.

We shall conclude our extracts from this work with the author's account of the city of Cairo in Egypt, and of the ceremony observed on the departure of the caravan for Mecca.

On my entrance into Cairo, it did not exhibit a very agreeable prospect. For three months this immense city has been desolated by famine. That dreadful scourge, which I am scarcely acquainted with from the descriptions of historians, I have seen here in all its horrors. It was occasioned principally by the avarice of the Beys, who caused the corn to be exported at the very time when it was scarcest. This base conduct made it rise to ten times its ordinary value. When the people knew this, they assembled in the Mosques, cursed their masters, and implored heaven to 'end the pestilence among them to finish all their misfortunes at once; but their violence proceeded no farther. At present the streets are strewed with old men, women and naked children, weak through want, and most dreadfully disfigured and emaciated. It is of no use to give any thing in charity, for it never fails to occasion quarrels, and the strongest soon snatch it from those who have most need of it, and who are prevented by weakness from defending themselves. Notwithstanding all this the rich fare well; but every one is not allowed to enjoy good cheer in the like circumstances.

My windows open into the Kalisch which

which is the most frequented street in Cairo, at the present season; it is above all crowded with moving shews of all kinds, for which this city is celebrated. I have already remarked people who carry about a kind of baboon with a long tail, which they make dance, and which I believe was not known to Mr. Buffon; others beat one another with large snakes more than ten feet in length, and others jump through very small hoops, stuck round with poignards; but the shew most in reputation at Cairo, is that of the *Raghouaz*, or female dancers, who for the most part are very pretty, which is not usually the case with the Egyptian women. Their faces are uncovered, their hair floats over their shoulders, they are naked to the girdle, and their dances approach nearer to truth than those of the Turks. Close to these priestesses of pleasure, a woman shewed me her child which had just expired for want of nourishment; others almost starved, who had not strength sufficient to stand upright, supported themselves against the walls, in order to get under my windows, and some fell down before they reached them. I threw some money into the street, but this generosity produced a bad effect; for all the beggars in that quarter besieged the house with the most frightful and lamentable cries.

The street of which I speak will be converted to-morrow into a canal, and filled with the waters of the Nile, which will be conveyed into it with great pomp. The design of this ceremony is to inform the people that the Nile has risen to its usual height. I am told it is very curious; if that is the case, I shall not fail to give you an account when I have seen it.

The festival was very brilliant, the streets, the windows, and the roofs of the houses were filled with people. The water having been slow in coming, they testified some uneasiness, but its abundance soon made every one quiet, and those unhappy wretches, whom I before mentioned, sent forth cries of joy, without reflecting, that the half of them would perish with hunger, before they could see that harvest from which they hoped to derive so much relief. Nothing can equal the superstitious respect which the inhabitants of Egypt entertain for the river that nourishes them. Some took a pleasure in crossing the muddy water in all directions, and mothers plunged their children into it, who came out as black as toads. In short, the crowd did not disperse until the water became so high, that it obliged them to retire. Since that time, the Kalisch has been covered with elegant barks, the rowers of which

accompany their labor with a song rather monotonous, but harmonious, and which has nothing of these discordant and shrill cries of the Turkish music. The Pacha and principal Beys assist at the opening of the Kalisch, and certify by a writing, that the water has entered it; without this the Grand Signior could not demand any tribute from Egypt. But all this is only ceremony; for the Beys, nevertheless, keep all the revenues of the country to themselves, and send very little to Constantinople.

I must not omit to give you an account of another ceremony. The caravan for Mecca has departed this morning, accompanied by the Ogiaks and Beys of all the bodies of militia, and of all the sects tolerated in Cairo. The order of this march was regulated by Selim II. after the conquest of Egypt, and the dresses of that age are still preserved. These are coats of mail covered with skins of tygers, veils which cover the head and the face, and float about at the pleasure of the breeze; bucklers and quivers enriched with precious stones, gilt arrows, and a kind of lances used by the ancient Arabians. Amongst the most remarkable sects, was that of the *Mahvis*, known formerly under the name of the *Ophiophagi*, or eaters of serpents. In each of their hands they held a bunch of these animals, which they devoured with grimaces calculated to attract the attention and excite the respect of the people; but the principal object of public devotion was the camel loaded with the *mahmal*, a kind of pavilion richly embroidered, in which it is believed, that the prayers of all good Mussulmen are conveyed to Mecca. This camel was immediately followed by the standard of Mahomet, which majestically clofed the rear. As for me and my companions, our greatest pleasure was to have seen this spectacle; for, notwithstanding the care we took to conceal ourselves behind a kind of wooden walls, our turbans, made in the fashion of those of the Druzes, and our foreign air, had attracted the notice of some young Mamelucks, who, from the roof of a neighboring house, threw green oranges and stones at us, with an awkwardness which did honor to their address in that exercise. The *Zerchlis* also amused themselves in shooting a few arrows towards our windows; but none of them reached us, and we returned safe to our lodgings.

LETTRES AMERICAINES, &c. *Letters on the Americans, in which are examined the Origin, the Civil and Political State, the Military Knowledge the*

*the Religion, Arts, Industry, Sciences, Manners, and Customs of the ancient Inhabitants of America; the grand Epochs of Nature, the ancient Communication of the two Hemispheres, and the last Revolution which swallowed up the Atlantis; intended as a Supplement to the Memoirs of Don Ulloa; by Count J. R. Carli, Emeritus President of the Supreme Council of Public Economy, and Counsellor of State to his Imperial and Royal Majesty. With Additions and Observations by the Translator. 2 vol. octavo. Paris. 1788.*

*(Concluded from our last.*

THE Peruvians were a people more interesting and civilized than the Mexicans. It is true, that they were unacquainted with the use of iron, money and writing, and that they had no other domestic animal but the Lama, which they employed with much facility to transport burdens; but they succeeded better than the Mexicans in the agreeable and useful arts. They were more skilled in agriculture, and had discovered a method of digging silver mines and purifying the ore, so that they employed this metal in making utensils of various kinds, and even vases for the commonest purposes. They had also attained to such a degree of skill, that they could make tools of copper, hardened by a process of which we are at present ignorant. Their temples and their palaces, built in a bad taste, and without windows, were spacious, solid, and striking. Their ruins still attest their grandeur, and confirm the truth of those descriptions which historians have given of them. The two highways from Cusco to Quito, of more than five hundred leagues in length, do great honor to their industry. To enable travellers to pass rivers, which often impeded their way, they devised a kind of bridges, which Mr. Paw ridicules, and which were constructed in the following manner. Having made strong ropes of oser and other

twigs, with which their country abounds, they stretched six of these ropes from one bank to the other in a parallel direction, and strongly fastened at each end. These being interwove with smaller ropes, so as to represent a kind of net, and being covered with branches of trees, and afterwards with earth, formed a bridge sufficiently strong to be passed over in safety. Whilst the other people of America steered their canoes only with the oar, the Peruvians had the boldness to erect masts in them, and to conduct them by means of a sail. They were acquainted not only with the art of turning the wind to their advantage, but they could even put their vessels about with no small dexterity.

Their government was founded upon religion, and this religion breathed nothing but mildness and beneficence. In the persons of their *Incas*, they adored the children of the Sun, and obeyed them in the same manner as they did their deities. They are the only people among whom despotism was not tyrannical, and superstition not cruel. The earth was cultivated by the united labor of all the members of the community. The people, when informed by an officer to whom that business was assigned, repaired to the fields, and by the sound of instruments performed the task imposed on them. We should here imagine ourselves transported to the golden age, were not the illusion dissipated by the great inequality of rank among them, and the humiliating servitude of one part of the nation. To inflict the punishment of death upon all criminals, appears to be an institution contrary to the mildness of their government; but the religious respect which the people entertained for the laws of their sovereign, rendered crimes exceedingly uncommon.

These facts announce a considerable degree of civilisation in society; there are, however, others, which shew that it was very imperfect. In all the dominions of the *Incas*, Cusco

was



was the only city which deserved that appellation: every where else the people lived scattered in detached habitations, or at most were collected into small villages, and on this account, there was very little communication between the different parts of that great empire. The separation of professions was not so strictly observed as in Mexico; every Peruvian without distinction exercised all trades, which evidently proves that they were exposed to much severer labor. None formed a distinct order from other classes of citizens, but those artists who were employed in such works as were in the highest request. The singular division of property in Peru, and the manner in which lands were possessed, established a sort of commonage of goods, contrary to every kind of commerce, and which in some measure destroyed that reciprocal want which men have of each other, and that spirit of private interest which is the strongest incentive to industry.

The Peruvians were mild in their manners; but they were cowardly and timid, and, what will scarcely be believed of such a people, they carried barbarism so far that they eat fish and flesh entirely raw. However, upon the whole, they deserve to be preferred to the Mexicans, and it is not at all surprising that Count Carli is in raptures with their government, which he considers as the most perfect and beautiful that ever existed. This prejudice is very excusable; but we are sorry to see this author render his veracity suspicious, by assertions which are evidently too hazarded. "What will you say," observes he, "if I assure you, that the Peruvians acted comedies, and that they were passionately fond of this pleasure? It is, nevertheless true, that comedy was one of the principal amusements of Peru, but tragedy was preferred at Hascala, the people of which were republicans." We must here remark that this is asserted without proofs, and is altogether improbable.

It seems also strange that the culinary art of a people, who eat fish and flesh raw, should be boasted of. "It is from Peru," says the author, "that we have learned to construct stoves with a hole in the side for the fire, and on the mouth of which we place vessels to cook victuals. When the Peruvian ladies saw the coarse manner in which the Spaniards prepared their food, they could not help saying, that they understood nothing of cookery."

The second volume of this work is entirely filled with hypothesis. Count Carli considers America as having been peopled in the remotest antiquity. To explain why it remained so long unknown to the rest of the world, he supposes, that there formerly existed in the Atlantic Ocean, between our Continent and that of America, a great intermediate country, which served as a common magazine between our hemisphere and that of the new world, and that this country having been swallowed up, we lost all communication with America. The author thence takes occasion to enquire into the revolutions of our globe.

Count Carli could not determine the epoch of the last revolution of the globe, without making a comparison between the different religious theories of the two Continents. The Spaniards having imagined that they observed in America some faint remains of Christianity, it was of importance to know how far this circumstance was true, and what inductions could be drawn from it. They pretended that they found there baptism, circumcision, communion, confession, penitence, religious tonsure, and other rites, which seemed to establish a relation between the people of America and some nations of Europe. Count Carli takes notice of all these points, and his translator, Mr. Villebrune, sometimes confirms and sometimes rectifies his conjectures.

The fire of the sun was kindled every



every year in Peru at the vernal equinox, with a burning mirror, as the Vestals kindled theirs at Rome on the same day. The Roman Catholics kindle also the lamps in their churches at the same epocha, which has given Count Carli occasion to say a few words on the antiquity of dioptric and catoptric glasses, and to examine the antiquity of telescopes, on which Mr. Bailly has scarcely said any thing in his copious and excellent history of astronomy. In the conclusion of this volume, there are two letters on Deucalion's flood, and on the festival of waters; in one of which, the author endeavors to shew, that electricity was known in the remotest antiquity, as well as the use of conductors.

Pliny tells us, that by means of sacred ceremonies, or prayers, thunder could be called down, or made to descend.\* He afterwards confirms this assertion by the account of Livy, and shews how these operations were concealed, under the veil of mystery. Seneca speaks of the same circumstance. The art of erecting conductors to draw down lightning, was known also, in the remotest ages of which mention is made in the Grecian histories. Photius, who has preserved a fragment of Ctesias, which is printed at the end of Herodotus, speaks in the following words, "Concerning the iron which is at the bottom of that fountain, and which Ctesias says, had two swords, the one of the king, and the other of Parysatis the king's mother, it is said, that when it is fixed in the earth, it averts clouds, hail, and thunder."

We find here also a letter of Mr. Villoison, on the knowledge which people had of America before Columbus, and on the existence of the venereal disease in Europe, prior to that epocha.

Count Carli examines with much minuteness, in what manner the two continents have been separated. As

it is not possible that the ancient people of America could have passed over to our hemisphere, supposing their continent separated from ours, as it is at present, by a wide sea, our author imagines, that the basin which now lies between them was formed by some grand revolution, and that it is the same as that of which the remembrance was preserved in the archives of Egypt. There must, therefore, have been between our continent and that of America, a very extensive tract of land, which existed, perhaps, six thousand years ago; and it appears that the islands which are found in the Atlantic Ocean, such as the Azores, or Western Isles, St. Helena, Madeira, &c. are still remains of it, and formed the tops of the mountains.

This continent must have been larger than Africa and a great part of Europe together, for it must have comprehended eighty degrees of latitude, one half towards the south, and the other towards the north, which would have formed a space of 4800 geographical miles of sixty to a degree. The people of this great continent were equally distant from Europe, Africa and America, and were separated from them only by a small space of sea; for it is represented by the ancients as an immense island surrounded by others much smaller. Hence we are told, the people called Atlantides easily passed over into Africa and Europe, to which they brought a knowledge of astronomy, and of various customs, which are still more or less preserved.

The author endeavors to answer all the objections that can be made to this hypothesis, and builds much upon the Atlantis of Plato, though many men of letters have considered it as an allegory. He employs many observations made in natural history, and the traditions of antiquity on this subject, those especially respecting the submersion that followed the

\* Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. 11, ch. 53.

bursting of the earth which united Africa to Europe at the straits of Gibraltar, to prove that the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas were produced by a new revolution in the globe.

He endeavors to prove also, that this revolution might have been occasioned by the approach of a comet; and to support his opinion, he makes choice of that of 1759, and supposes that this event took place in one of its apparitions, about 4000 years before the birth of our Savior. It is not, indeed, among the number of those which Mr. De la Lande has shewn may approach the earth, but the orbits of comets are subject to changes which may bring them much nearer to our globe.

"If after these reflections," says he, "you persist in believing, with Mr. du Sejour, that the danger which we may fear from a comet is one infinitely small of the second rank, and that none of those bodies either known or unknown, can sensibly hurt the order of our system, you must conclude that the globe has subsisted since the creation, in the same state, whatever may have been the duration of the six days of Moses, whether of thousands of years, or, as Mr. Buffon thinks, of twenty-four common hours. But, at the same time, we must no longer open the bosom of the earth, or cast our eyes upon those proofs which it contains, that the sea once covered the highest mountains of our hemisphere, and deposited on them those immense strata of marine bodies, bones and remains of fish which are there accumulated. We must consider a crocodile found at the depth of five hundred feet in the earth, as one of the sports of nature; the vegetables of India petrified in our climates, will be the pure effects of a plaitick virtue, which directs its operations in the most capricious manner; layers of sea shell, deposited upon volcanic lava, will also be produced by fire, and volcanoes will at their pleasure have thrown up these strata, intermixing them one with another with the most perfect combination. We must have recourse to every kind of unphilosophical reasoning to prove that elephants might have existed in Germany, Siberia and France, and left their teeth and their bones there, sometimes on the surface of the earth, and sometimes at a considerable depth. Noah's flood could not produce these phenomena, because vegetables did not, perhaps, suffer so

much as to be destroyed. The dove brought him an olive branch, a symbol of peace made between the Creator and those beings which he had spared. But where could the dove have found it, but on a tree which had been left standing? As Moses has not told us, that the earth experienced any internal commotion, we are not to believe what several poets have imagined on that subject. The waters of the deluge, therefore, could not carry all those marine bodies to such a depth as that at which they are found, especially, between strata of volcanic lava. In short, it would be necessary to add absurdity to absurdity, to explain the constant traditions of antiquity which seem to agree with the present state of the globe, and with astronomical observations.

Without pretending to offer any observations on the use which Count Carli makes of astronomy, we shall content ourselves with mentioning his system, and the inference he draws from it.

I shall not here speak, says the author, of the researches which Mr. Bailly has made concerning the Atlantis, nor of the manner in which he accounts for the heat formerly experienced by the frozen regions of Siberia and the northern isles, building upon the ingenious, but inadmissible hypothesis of Mr. Buffon. I shall explain my ideas on that subject in my examination of his letters upon the Atlantis, and the hypothesis upon which his arguments rest.

The French translator adds, upon this occasion, that these details form a volume which he intends to publish. He considers them of so much importance, and so proper to elucidate several points respecting the ancient inhabitants of the globe, that the public must peruse them with pleasure. Besides, he himself has added many observations, and as the work is ready for the press, he only waits to know what decision will be passed upon that which is now before us. As for our part, we give him every encouragement. Both Count Carli and his French translator, Mr. Villebrune, display so much erudition, that their work will certainly contribute to clear up a point necessarily very obscure, and will furnish those

those who have bestowed attention upon it, with a number of facts, which may have escaped them.

With regard to these *Letters on the Americans*, we have observed in the first volume, which is purely historical, a great deal of knowledge, which does much honor to our author, and entitles him to as distinguished a rank in the Republic of Letters, as that which he holds in society; but justice obliges us to remark, that we are sorry to find that

this immense erudition is not always properly digested. We could wish to see in these letters less declamation and enthusiasm in favor of the Americans, and more of that philosophy, which puts us on our guard against the marvellous and exaggeration; and more perspicuity, order, and method; for when a work is confused, it produces obscurity, and often renders it a tedious and disagreeable task to peruse it.

## BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

ANECDOTES, &c. ANTIENT AND MODERN, WITH OBSERVATIONS. By James Pettit Andrews, F. A. S. London. Stockdale, 1789.

**D**ID those happy mortals, for happy we must call them, who possess large and valuable libraries, like the *sordid miser*, brood over their treasures, without employing them for the benefit of mankind, knowledge would not be so widely diffused as it is at present, and those who have neither an opportunity of seeing many books, nor ability to purchase them, would in some measure be deprived of the most rational of all amusements, that of reading. This, however, is not the case, for there have been men of letters in all ages of the world, who have not disdained to supply such deficiencies, by collecting curious and useful extracts from different authors, and such as are not easily to be met with. As a proof of this assertion, we may mention *Aulus Gellius* and *Athenæus* among the ancients, and among the moderns, *Melander*, *Menage*, *Valois*, *Duchat*, and a hundred others, whom it would be too tedious to enumerate. However such works may be contemned by the supercilious pedant, their utility is obvious; few of the generality of mankind have it in their power to peruse a variety of authors, and still fewer have leisure or a desire to do it. On this account, therefore, whoever

takes the trouble of doing it for them, must render them an essential service, and be entitled to their warmest thanks.

The editor of this collection appears to be a man of much reading and information, and the extracts or anecdotes which he gives are for the most part curious and interesting. For the sake of perspicuity and order they are arranged under different heads, and they have a merit rather uncommon in productions of this kind, which is, that nothing is to be found among them which can give the least offence to the most delicate ear.

Mr. Andrews' observations in his preface, on the hardships to which a poor author is exposed, evidently shew that he is both a *man of humor* and a *good humored man*.

"Did the public, says he, well consider the fatigues and distresses of mind, which a poor author undergoes in consequence of his well-meant endeavor to entertain them, the literary community would be treated with more regard than they generally meet. There *was* a time, when a writer had no other dangers to encounter than those of neglect, and silent contempt: and that author must have been of real consequence in the republic of letters, on whom a critic would deign to comment; nor could any one less witty than a Dryden,

or less noble than a Howard, have had importance enough to have been honored by the farcafms of a Rehear-fal, or a City and Country-moufe.

The cafe is now feverely altered. The devoted author fets out, like the Roman gladiator,

— “Uri virgis, ferroque necari  
“Audioratus.”—

Should he efcape the regular batteries of the “Monthly,” “Critical,” “Englifh,” and “Analytical Reviews,” and the bombs and howitzers of the Gentleman’s, the European, the Literary, &c. Magazines, it is ftill likely that he may be mortally wounded by fome irregular markfman in a daily newspaper, who with a “Dove, Meffer Ariotto?” will turn the laugh upon him, and difsipate his hopes of a golden harveft, both as to fame and profit. But fup-pofe this danger over, there yet remains, even at the legal diftance of a year and a day, the ftictures of an Old, and a New Annual Register to be dreaded. Thefe, to keep up the metaphor, we may compare to mines, which fometimes take effect, long after the appearance of danger is over.”

We fhall now give a fpecimen of the work, by felefting one article entire. It is that which, upon opening the book at random, we found under the title of Animals.

In 1468, the Parisians were, by an order of their King, Louis XI. deprived at once of all their domeftic animal-favorites, their tame deer, goats, kids, and, above all, of their jays and magpies. That prince had been exasperated by the very great imprudence of thofe citizens, who had taught every thing which could be made to fpeak or fquall, to repeat the word “Peronne,” in ridicule of Louis, who had been fhamefully over-reached at that town, through his own want of caution, and the craft of the Duke of Burgundy. Cruel as the character of Louis was known to be, it feems aftonifhing that he contented himfelf with a fpecies of revenge which was rather vexatious, than barbarous.

Procopius acquaints us with a moft uncommonly ridiculous fpecies of divima-

tion, ufed by Theodatus, a perfidious and cowardly King of the Italian Goths, at the period when Juftinian attacked his dominions. Three divifions of hogs, ftyled Goths, Romans and Greeks, were, according to the advice of a Jewifh magician, fhut up in different fties, for a certain portion of time, and from their ftate when that time had expired, the fate of the war was to be judged. The event of this rational experiment being adverfe to the Gothic pigs, Theodatus, defpairing of fuccels, fuffered his troops to be repeatedly vanquifhed, and at length was depofed and put to death by his own people.

When Charles V. failed in his attempt on Algiers, in 1541, his fleet and the troops which were embarked on board the fhips, fuffered hardships almoft incredible. Brantome, who heard the relation from the mouth of a fufferer, fays, that although the officers were obliged to throw overboard all their clothes, baggage, and valuables, yet nothing diftreffed them fo much as the parting with their horfes, which were in general, fine Spanifh and Neapolitan “genets and cour-fers, fo well chofen, fo gallant-fpirited, and fo high prized, that there “was not a heart which could defend it-felf from feeling anguish, and the “deepeft pity, at feeing thefe fine horfes, “ftuggling in vain, to fave themfelves by “swimming through the raging ocean. “And the more diftreffed was the fight, “as the poor animals, defpairing to reach “the land, it being fo far off, followed “with their utmoft powers, as long as “their ftrength lafted, the fhips and their “mafters, who flood on the decks pite-“oufly lamenting the fate of thofe noble “creatures whom they faw perifh before “their eyes.”

The foregoing ftory, although it commemorates a moft extraordinary, and melancholy inftance of fagacity in animals, is yet exceeded by that which follows, which is told by an Italian author of credit, and is affirmed to be ftictly true.

A French officer, more remarkable for his birth and fpirit than his riches, had ferved the Venetian republic with great valor and fidelity for fome years, but had not met with preferment adequate, by any means, to his merits. One day, he waited on an “Illuftriffimo,” whom he had often foli-cited in vain, but on whole friend-fhip he had ftill fome reliance. The reception he met with was cool and mortifying: the Noble turned his back on the neceffitous veteran, and left him to find his way to the ftreet, through a fuite of apartments magnificently furnifhed. He paffed them, loft in thought, till cafting his eyes on a fumptuous fideboard, where flood on a damask cloth, as a pre-par-

paration for a shewy entertainment, an invaluable collection of Venice glafs, polished and formed to the highest degree of perfection: he took hold of a corner of the lincn, and turning to a faithful English maffiff who always accompanied him, faid to the animal, in a kind of abfence of mind, "There! my poor old friend! you fee how thefe fcounderls enjoy themfelves, and yet how we are treated!" The poor dog looked up in his mafter's face, and wagged his tail, as if he underftood him. The mafter walked on, but the maffiff slackened his pace, and laying hold of the damask cloth with his teeth, at one hearty pull, brought all the fideboard in fhivers to the ground, and deprived the infolent Noble of his favorite exhibition of fplendor.

The extreme attachment which the fair fex have fometimes fhown to domeftic animals, has feldom produced an odder advertisement than the following, which appeared in the Daily Advertiser, during the courfe of the month of November, in the year 1734, and which is now in the Editor's poffeffion.

"An exceeding SMALL Lap Spaniel.

"Any one that has (to difpofe of) fuch a one, either dog, or bitch, and of any color, or colors, that is very, very SMALL, with a very fhort round fhub nofe, and good ears:

"If they will bring it to Mrs. Smith, at a coach-maker's, over againft the Golden Head, in Great Queen-Street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, they may (if approved of) have a very good purchafer.

"And to prevent any farther trouble, if it is not exceeding SMALL, and has any thing of a longifh peaked nofe, it will not at all, do.

"And nevertheless, after this advertisement is publifhed no more, If any perfon fhould have a little creature, that answers the character of the advertisement,

"If they will pleafe but to remember the direktion, and bring it to Mrs. Smith, the perfon is not SO provided, but that fuch a one will ftill at any time be, hereafter, purchafed."

A beautiful little "barbet," being very ill treated by a large cat, the following Epigram, by way of warning, was made extempore by a relation, to the owner of both:

Notre Chate! Qu'il vous fouviennne,  
Que fi vous battez not' Chienne,  
Vous ferez bientot le Manchon  
De notre petite Fanchon.

Mark my words, Grimalkin gruff!

Leave that pretty dog at peace,

Elfe your fkin fhall make a muff

To adorn my little niece.

We are convinced that thofe who perufe this volume, will not be difappointed in their expectations; we are free to confeß, that we received from it both amufement and inftruction.

THE HISTORY OF THE RISE, PROGRESS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: *Including an account of the late war, and of the Thirteen Colonies from their origin to that period.* By William Gordon, D. D. In four vols. octavo. London. Dilly. 1788.

(Concluded.)

IN our Magazine for February laft, we gave a few extracts from this work, the ftyle of which is far from deferving praife. The author fometimes makes ufe of vulgar and colloquial expreffions; he often offends againft the commoneft rules of grammar, and there is a general languor runs throughout the whole, which renders it tedious and uninterreffing. Of thefe faults, we could produce numerous inftances, but as we wifh to avoid entering into particulars, we fhall take our leave of it with the author's account of the unfortunate affair of Major Andrè.

On Friday morning, September 2d, 1780, Count de Rochambeau and Admiral Ternay fet off on their return to Newport, and on Saturday morning the American gentlemen commenced their return to the camp. During their abfence a difcovery of the utmoft importance had been made, viz. a fcheme for delivering Weft Point into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. General Arnold, who had the command of that poft, was brave but mercenary, fond of parade and extremely delirious of acquiring money to defray the expences of it. When he entered Philadelphia after the evacuation, he made governor Penn's, the beft houfe in it, his head quarters. This he furnifhed in a very coftly manner, and lived in a ftyle far beyond his income.

He

He continued his extravagant course of living; was unsuccessful in trade and privateering; his funds were exhausted, and his creditors importunate, while his lust for high life was not in the least assuaged. About July, 1779, he exhibited heavy accounts and demands against the public: the commissioners, upon examination, rejected about one half of the amount. He appealed to congress, and a committee was appointed, who were of opinion, that the commissioners had allowed more than the General had a right to expect or demand. This provoked him to outrageous expressions and proceedings. Disgusted at the treatment he had met with, embarrassed in his circumstances, and having a growing expensive family, he turned his thoughts toward bettering his fortune by new means. Major André, Adjutant-General to the British army, a rising young officer of great hope and merit, had commenced a correspondence with Mrs. Arnold in 1779, under the plea of supplying her with millinery; whether it was continued and covertly improved by the General, without her being in the least privy to it, till ripened into the scheme of giving up West Point, is not yet ascertained. But the design is generally thought to have been some time in agitation.

For the speedy completion of the negotiation that was carrying on between Sir Henry and General Arnold, the Vulture sloop of war was stationed in the North River, at such a distance from the American posts, as without exciting suspicion, would serve for the necessary communication. Before this, a written correspondence, through other channels, had been maintained between Arnold and André at New York, under the names of Gustavus and Anderfon. The necessary arrangements being made, a boat was sent at night from the shore to the Vulture to fetch Major André, which brought him to the beach without the polls of either army, where he met Arnold. Day light approaching, he was told that he must be concealed until the next night. In order to it, he was conducted within one of the American posts, against his previous stipulation, intention and knowledge. He continued with Arnold during the following day. The next night the boatmen refusing to conduct him back to the Vulture, which had shifted her position, as she lay exposed to the fire of a cannon sent to annoy her, he was obliged to concert his escape by land. He quit his uniform, which he had hitherto worn under a furtout, for a common coat; and was furnished with a horse, and under the name of John Anderfon with a passport from Arnold, to go to the lines at White Plains, or lower if he thought

proper, he being on public business. He pursued his journey alone to New York, passed all the guards and posts on the road without suspicion, and was much elated as he travelled on the next day, with the thought of his having succeeded. But unhappily for him, though provisionally for the Americans, three of the New York militia, *John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert*, were with others out on scouting between the outposts of the two armies. One of them sprang from his covert, and seized André's horse by the bridle. The major, instead of instantly producing his pass, asked the man where he belonged to, who answered, *to below*. André suspecting no deceit said, *so do I*; then declared himself a British officer, and pressed that he might not be detained, for that he was upon urgent business. Upon the other two coming up and joining their comrade, he discovered his mistake. The confusion that followed was apparent, and they proceeded to search him till they found his papers. He offered the captors a considerable purse of gold, and a very valuable watch, to let him pass: but they nobly disdained the temptation, beside the fascinating offers of permanent provision, and even of future promotion, on condition of their conveying and accompanying him to New York. They conducted him to Lieutenant Colonel Jamefon, the Continental Officer, who had the command of the scouting parties, amounting to 800 men, chiefly militia. Arnold's conduct with regard to this body of men, and in other respects, had excited such suspicions in the breasts of the Lieutenant Colonel and the rest of the officers, that they had determined upon seizing the General at all adventures, had he came down and ordered them nearer the enemy. Jamefon, notwithstanding his strong jealousy of Arnold, was in the issue the occasion of his escape.

When André appeared before him, it was under the name of Anderfon; which he supported, choosing to hazard the greatest danger, rather than let any discovery be made which could involve Arnold, before he had time to provide for his safety. With a view to the General's escaping, he requested that a line might be sent to acquaint him with Anderfon's detention, which Jamefon, through an ill-judged delicacy granted. The papers which were found in the Major's boot, were in Arnold's hand-writing, and contained exact returns of the state of the forces, ordnance and defences at West Point, and its dependencies, with the artillery orders, critical remarks on the works, an estimate of the number of men that were ordinarily on duty to man them, and the copy of a state of matters that



that had been laid before a council of war by the Commander in Chief, on the sixth of the month. These papers were enclosed in a packet to General Washington, accompanied with a letter from the prisoner, avowing himself to be Major John André, Adjutant General to the British army, relating the manner of his capture, and endeavoring to show that he did not come under the description of a spy; and were forwarded by Jamestown.

General Washington appointed a board of fourteen general officers (of whom were the Marquis de la Fayette and Baron de Steuben) with the assistance of the Judge Advocate General, J. Lawrence [Gen. M'Dougal's son-in-law] to examine into and to report a precise state of Major André's case; and to determine what light he was to be considered in, and to what punishment he was liable. André, disdaining all subterfuge and evasion, and studying only to place his character in so fair a light, as might prevent its being shaded by present circumstances, voluntarily confessed more than he was asked; and sought not to palliate any thing relating to himself, while he concealed, with the most guarded and scrupulous nicety, whatever might involve others. Being interrogated by the Board, with respect to his conception of coming on shore under the sanction of a flag, he said, with a noble frankness of mind, that if he had, he might certainly have returned under it. The Board was exceedingly struck with his candor and magnanimity; and sufficiently showed how much they felt for his situation. They treated him with such delicacy at the opening of the examination, as to desire that he would not answer any interrogatory which would at all embarrass his feelings. Every possible mark of indulgence, and the utmost attention and politeness were exercised toward him; so that the Major himself, deeply sensible of the liberality of their behavior, declared that he flattered himself he had never been illiberal; but that if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his present experience must obliterate them. The Board did not examine a single witness; but founded their report merely upon his own confession. In that, after a recital of a few facts, they declared, that Major André ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy; and that, agreeable to the law and usage of nations, it is their opinion he ought to suffer death.

On October the 2d, the tragedy was closed. The Major was superior to the terrors of death: but the disgraceful mode of dying, which the usage of war had annexed to his unhappy situation,

was infinitely dreadful to him. He was desirous of being indulged with a professional death: and accordingly had written, the day before, a pathetic letter, fraught with all the feelings of a man of sentiment and honor, in which he requested of General Washington, that he might not die on a gibbet. The General consulted his officers on the subject. Pity and esteem wrought so powerfully, that they were all for shooting him, till Greene insisted on it, that his crime was that of a common spy; that the public good required his being hanged; and that was he shot, the generality would think there were favorable circumstances entitling him to notice and lenity. His observations convinced them, that there would be an impropriety in granting the Major's request; while tenderness prevented its being divulged. When Major André was led out to the place of execution, as he went along he bowed himself familiarly to all those with whom he had been acquainted in his confinement. A smile of complacency expressed the serene fortitude of his mind. Upon seeing the preparations at the fatal spot, he asked with some emotion—"Must I die in this manner?" He was told it was unavoidable. He replied—"I am reconciled to my fate, but not to the mode." Soon after, recollecting himself, he added—"It will be but a momentary pang;" and springing upon the cart, performed the last offices to himself, with a composure that excited the admiration and melted the hearts of all the spectators. Being told the final moment was at hand, and asked if he had any thing to say, he answered—"Nothing but to request that you will witness to the world, that I die like a brave man." He died universally esteemed and regretted. The sympathy he had excited in the American army was perhaps unexampled, under any similar circumstances.

ODE TO HIS MAJESTY ON HIS HAPPY RECOVERY. By John Newell Puddicombe. London, Wilkie, 1789. 1s.

NO subject of a temporary nature could have a greater claim to the attention of the British Muse, than his Majesty's late happy recovery. When the nation was sunk in the deepest despondency, when every thing wore a gloomy appearance, and when the most dismal prospects arose on all sides, the clouds were

were suddenly dispelled, and a virtuous Sovereign was restored to a loyal and grateful people. The author of this poem paints the effects of this unexpected change in verses, which are far from being contemptible. Who will not allow the truth of the following lines, and heartily join in the compliment paid to Dr. Willis?

Rise then, Britannia, from the dust ;  
refume  
Thy olive garland and triumphal plume.  
The clouds that in Destruction's blackest  
form

Full o'er thee hung, big with the horrid  
storm,

Disperse : they fly at Mercy's heavenly  
ray,

And flying promise an illustrious day.  
What joyful omens dawn upon thine  
eyes !

What glorious scenes in long succeſſion  
rise !

See, Liberty has thrown aside  
Her cypress chaplet and attire of woe,  
She leads her champions with becoming  
pride ;

Triumphant on the wind her silver stream-  
ers flow,

On whose asbestine texture Brunswick's  
name

Shines, broad-embell'd in characters of  
flame.

Unusual extasies her eye illumine,  
And o'er her aspect breathe a more than  
mortal bloom !

See fierce Sedition, venal monster, tear  
In frantic grief his snake-encircled hair.

Commerce again shall at thy feet lay  
down

Her civic scepter and her naval crown ;  
Again shall to th' auspicious gales,

In search of climes unknown, unfurl her  
sails ;

And, link'd with guiltless Conquest, hand  
in hand,

The honorable pair, associates bland,  
Anxious to wave thy sanguine Cross on  
high

Where Rome's victorious Eagle ne'er could  
fly,

Their tutelary wings shall o'er thy realms  
expand.

Sublime in Glory's sphere again 'tis thine  
With pure unival'd beams and awful  
grace to shine !

And thou to whom the Heavens propitious  
gave,

Thy Country's glory to restore ; to save  
The Best of sovereigns from th' oblivious  
grave ;

Willis, distinguish'd Name, in whom  
combine

The patriot's ardor, the physician's skill ;

Accept the praise thy much-lov'd Britain  
<sup>owes,</sup>

Warm from her inmost soul it copious  
flows.

Her Genius comes thy temples to entwine  
With laurels which nor Envy's blight  
can kill,

Nor Time's more gradual rage im-  
pair ;

And shall for ever with religious care  
Thy merits in his grateful heart enshrine.

The author's compliment to a great  
personage is equally well applied and  
equally just.

Thy mild dominion to the swain  
Endears the cot, endears the plain.

Secure he sits in his own poplar shade  
By his own crystal stream,

And views his field with verdant plenty  
gay :

No fears his tranquil mind invade.  
Blithe as the airy songsters of the glade,  
He carols to his herd his rustic lay,

Thy goodness or Pastora's charms his  
theme.

His bosom throbs with conscious  
joy ;

He knows, no petty tyrant dares annoy  
His guarded claims ; he knows 'tis thine  
to blend

The sovereign, the protector, and the  
friend,

Nor envies Greatness while he can inhale  
Freedom and health with every passing  
gale.

Th' inhabitant of Grandeur's vaulted  
bow'r,

And he who in the cobweb'd cell  
Is doom'd with Penury to dwell,

Confess alike thy guardian pow'r.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOLS RECOMMENDED.

A SERMON, preached in the Parish  
Church of Charles, Plymouth, on  
Sunday the 22d of February, 1789,  
by Robert Hawker, Vicar of the  
Parish, and formerly of Magdalen  
Hall, Oxford ; published for the Be-  
nefit of the Charity. Plymouth  
printed by M. Haydon and Son, and  
sold by Law, Faulder, Lowndes, and  
Deighton, London, 1789, 1s.

THIS sermon is well adapted to  
the subject, and does no discredit to  
its author.

POETRY.

## P O E T R Y.

## A CITY ECLOGUE.

*Quid mirare, mea si versat famina vitam,  
Et trahit additum sub sua jura virum?*  
PROPERT. EL. IX. LIB. III.

'TWAS Sunday morning, quite serene the  
air,

And city beaux began to dress their  
hair;

Prepar'd in *buggies* or in *gigs* to ride,  
With some fair nymph close wedg'd in by  
their side,

To smell a dunghill—view a farm or plain,  
Then dine—get drunk—and drive to town  
again!

Smart prentice youths and clerks their  
boots drew on,

Intent on mounting horses had on loan,  
And male and female in promiscuous throng,  
To quit the city hurried all along,

When Mrs. *Cask*, her surly spouse address'd,  
And smiling softly, thus her wish express'd.

Mrs. C. How sweet the morning! air how  
vastly fine!

I'd like immensely out of town to dine,  
In some small village, near the public road;

You know, *my dear*, we seldom go abroad.  
Confin'd the week, dear Mr. *Cask*, as we,

We should on Sunday breathe some air that's  
free.

Our neighbour *Potion* says, as how 'tis  
good,

Both for the spirits, and to cleanse the blood:  
Come, have a coach, and drive some where  
from town;

You'll make the tea, whilst I put on my  
gown.

Mr. C. I hate all jaunts expensive such as  
these;

I'll dine at home; but after if you please,  
We'll take a walk, as sober folks should do,

To *Islington*, or *Bagnigge*—I and you.  
I'll smoke my pipe, and you shall drink your  
tea,

*Poll* can go with us—wife, do you agree?

Mrs. C. You still will talk in your old vul-  
gar style,

Pray, do you think that I can walk a  
mile?

I cannot walk—I can't, upon my life!

We'll have a coach, say yes, and end our  
strife.

Mr. C. You cannot walk! why not, as well  
as I?

You'd find it easy, if you'd only try.

Mrs. C. Fie! Mr. *Cask*, how foolishly you  
talk!

Do you expect, that I should meanly walk?  
Vol. II.

To walk is vulgar; with a cheerful face,  
Say yes, at once—come, do't with a good  
grace.

Mr. C. Expence for ever—ay, this is the  
way,

I slave behind the counter every day;  
Scarce stir one moment, weekly from my  
shop,

Save just sometimes in at the *Sun* to pop,  
To smoke my pipe, and see what's going on,

The price of *stocks*—the lottery—and loan;  
Yet this and that, and t'other thing you  
buy,

And every way to ruin me you try—  
A thousand things I've got to cause vexation,

Bad debts, sad failures—children's education,  
Two sons—a daughter all at boarding school.

Some folks have told me, I'm an arrant fool,  
To bring up children, as great people do,

And this expence is owing all to you.  
The half year's bills I saw the other day,

And very soon I'll have them too to pay;  
There's "dancing—drawing—music and a  
hat,"

"Clothes mended—*ushers*," and the *Devil*  
knows what!

Again for *Poll*—you need not fume nor fret,  
You'll see me soon expos'd in the *Gazette*.

Mrs. C. Don't many neighbours, send  
their sons to college,

To learn old *Greek*—and get all kinds of  
knowledge,

At more expence? and yet you trifles grudge,  
Why, Mr. *Cask*, *Jack* yet may be a judge.

Poor wretched woman, that I e'er should be,  
Fast ty'd for life unto a bear like thee!

Don't all around me in their fattins flaunt,  
And of their liveries, and attendants vaunt,

See balls and plays, in the genteelest stile,  
Whilst I at home sit moping all the  
while?

A gown or cap, you scarce will e'er bestow,  
And what you do is at a price so low,

That I'm not fit in public to appear;  
And yet you gain a thousand neat a year,

Besides ten thousand out on mortgage lent,  
That brings you in a pretty sum per cent.

Mr. C. I'll stop my ears—pray hold your  
curled tongue—

You'll drive me mad—I'm always in the  
wrong—

O Lud!—O Lud!—my life is wretched  
sure!

Continual din, and noise do I endure.  
One time I'm tear'd to buy a satin gown;

Next day to drive perhaps ten miles from  
town,

3 D Some-

Sometimes, however busy be the day,  
I'm dragg'd by force to coach it to the play—  
Each day you find *some little pretty things*,  
That I must purchase,—*china—plate—or*  
*rings.*

I'm scarce allow'd a single moment's ease,  
Nor must I do, but what you, *Madam*,  
please.

My hat and wig, are sometimes ungentle :  
I'm often forc'd to slip from head to heel ;  
My old drab coat, I long on *Sundays* wore,  
Tho' whole, is now become a sad eye-fore ;  
My woollen night-cap too offends your  
sight ;

I scarce dare go to smoke my pipe at night.  
*'Tis low—'tis mean—'tis vulgar*, still you  
bawl ;

And then you strive, me some where else to  
haul ;

And in your mouth you've always this re-  
proach,

That I refuse to treat you with a coach.—  
*Mrs. C* A hackney coach!—had I but  
proper spirit,

I'd have a *carriage*, I'd no longer bear it.  
*Miss C.* Indeed *papa*, I think you're *vastly*  
*wrong*,

*Mamma* and I have gone on foot too long.  
When people can, they ought to live *with*  
*taste*,

You never grudge expence when at a feast,  
Were I *mamma*, I'd go straight to *Long Acre*,  
And have a *carriage* span new from the  
maker.

*Mr. C.* Be quiet, huffley—don't I always  
pay

Enough for you—demands come every day,  
For *dancing—music*—and for *parly voo*,  
I shan't be teaz'd by such a minx as you.

*Mrs. C.* O ! cruel man ! how can you  
serve one so !

More *rude* and *beastish* every day you grow :  
No mortal woman can this usage bear ;  
You force me now to shed a feeling tear.

Oh ! would but Heav'n here end my wretch-  
ed life,

And free me—free me—from this state of  
strife,

A cruel husband, who will still deny  
The smallest trifle that I want to buy :  
Such treatment surely would provoke a faint !  
My smelling bottle!—Oh ! I faint !—I  
faint.

*Mr. C.* Here, *Betty ! Betty !*—salts !—the  
bottle—run !

Oh ! foolish man ! what have I—have I  
done !

My child in tears—my wife in fainting fits !  
Help ! neighbours help !—I'll lose, I'll  
lose my wits.

*Mrs. C.* Ah ! *barb'rous* man—and will  
you not relent ?

Must I untimely to my grave be sent ?

*Mr. C.* Dry up your tears—the comfort  
this of marriage !

Well, once more, wife, I'll treat you with a  
*carriage*.

Run *Betty*—quickly—run into the street,  
And hire the first neat hackney coach you  
meet—

These women still some how have got the art  
To overcome us, and to melt the heart.  
*Let us poor Cits do whatsoe'er we may,*  
*Our headstrong spouses still will have their*  
*way.* E.

#### ON THE VANITY OF YOUTHFUL HOPES.

I N life's gay morn, what vivid hues  
Adorn the animating views,  
By flattering fancy drawn ?  
No storms with gloomy aspect rise,  
To cloud the azure of the skies,  
No mists obscure the dawn.

With looks invariably gay,  
Young Expectation points the way  
To ever blissful shades,  
Where odors scent the breath of morn,  
Where roses bloom without a thorn,  
And music fills the glades.

Enraptur'd with the distant view,  
Youth thinks its fictitious beauties true,  
And springs the prize to gain ;  
His grasp the gay illusion flies :  
Experience thus the cheat descries,  
And proves his hopes were vain.

The path of life tho' flowers adorn,  
Yet often will the rugged thorn,  
Amidst the flowers arise ;  
Expect not then on earth to share,  
Enjoyment unallay'd by care,  
But seek it in the skies.

#### S O N N E T.

TO A YOUNG VOTARY OF THE  
MUSES.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON REID.

RATHER the maze of Law explore,  
“ Or deal damnation round the land,”  
Than join the Muses dow'ries band,  
Or for the seas desert the shore.  
A'rice and guile enrich the bar,  
Soft Ease still courts the Bigot crew ;  
Fame, Glory, wait the naval car,  
But these shall never smile on you ;  
Unless that wealth doth first accrue,  
Envy will scowl with eyes askew,  
Or heartless Pity mourn thy tale ;  
But when in Death thy strains may fall,  
Haply some tributary Verse may shed  
A moon-beam glory round thy turf-raised  
bed.

## MONTHLY REGISTER.

## PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 2.

THE Duke of Leinster took the oaths and his seat for the first time during the present parliament as Viscount Leinster. Two private bills and several private petitions were received.

The Lord Chancellor then informed their Lordships that the state of his Majesty's health became daily more and more favorable, and as it was necessary for its perfect re-establishment that the pressure of public business should come upon him as gradually as possible, he should move for adjourning to Thursday next.

The motion passed *nem. dis.* and the House immediately adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 2.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that as the progress of the business in which they had lately been engaged had been fortunately impeded, the House he trusted would see the propriety of allowing as much time as possible for the re-establishment of his Majesty's health, he therefore moved to adjourn to Thursday next.

This motion being seconded and agreed to *nem. con.* the House immediately adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, March 5.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the House that his Majesty found his health so much better, that it was probable he would be able to make some communication to their Lordships relative to public business on Tuesday next; he therefore moved that the House should adjourn to Tuesday, which was agreed to *nem. dis.*

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 5.

A conversation took place on the second reading of the Shoreham harbour bill; the second reading was postponed, and Council ordered to be heard.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that in the present happy situation of his Majesty's health, he had the satisfaction of informing the House, that parliament would most probably receive a communication from him on Tuesday next. He therefore moved to adjourn to that day; and the House adjourned accordingly.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, March 10.

The Lords having met according to adjournment, a commission from his Majesty, appointing a number of his Privy Counsellors, or any three of them, in his Majesty's name, to deliver to both Houses of Parliament a Speech from his Majesty, was read.

The Commons were accordingly summoned to attend, and when they came up to the bar, the Lord Chancellor, as one of the Commissioners, spoke as follows:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His Majesty not thinking fit to be present here this day in his Royal Person, has been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under his Great Seal, authorizing and commanding the Commissioners who were appointed by former Letters Patent to hold this Parliament, to open and declare certain further causes for holding the same: which Commission you will now hear read.

And the same being read accordingly, the Lord Chancellor then said,

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

In obedience to his Majesty's commands, and by virtue of both Commissions already mentioned to you, one of which has now been read, we proceed to lay before you such further matters as his Majesty has judged proper to be now communicated to his Parliament.

His Majesty being, by the blessing of Providence, happily recovered from the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted; and being enabled to attend to the public affairs of his kingdom, he has commanded us to convey to you, his warmest acknowledgments for the additional proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to his person, and of your zealous concern for the honor and interests of his Crown; and the

security and good government of his dominions.

The interruption which has necessarily been occasioned to the public business will, his Majesty doubts not, afford you an additional incitement to apply yourselves, with as little delay as possible, to the different objects of national concern which require your attention.

His Majesty has likewise ordered us to acquaint you that, since the close of the last session, he has concluded a treaty of defensive alliance with his good brother the King of Prussia, copies of which will be laid before you; that his Majesty's endeavors were employed during the last summer, in conjunction with his allies, in order to prevent as much as possible, the extension of hostilities in the north, and to manifest his desire of effecting a general pacification; that no opportunity will be neglected, on his part, to promote this salutary object; and that he has in the mean time, the satisfaction of receiving from all foreign courts, continued assurances of their friendly dispositions to this country.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you; and that he is persuaded of your readiness to make the necessary provisions for the several branches of the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We have it particularly in charge from his Majesty to assure you, that you cannot so effectually meet the most earnest wish of his Majesty's heart, as by persevering in your uniform exertions for the public welfare, and by improving every occasion to promote the prosperity of his faithful people, from whom his Majesty has received such repeated and affecting marks of invariable zeal, loyalty and attachment, and whose happiness he must ever consider as inseparable from his own.

After the Commons had withdrawn to their own Chamber, the Lord Chancellor again read the Speech from the woolsack.

*The Earl of Chesterfield* rose to move an address to his Majesty, for the most gracious Speech, which he had ordered to be spoken. The noble Lord said, that the emotions of joy, which must naturally be felt by the whole nation on so happy an event, would render it unnecessary for him to urge a single argument in favor of the motion he was about to make. He then moved, that an humble address should be presented to his Ma-

jesty, to thank him for the most gracious speech which had been delivered.

*Lord Cathcart* seconded the motion, and in the strongest terms expressed the satisfaction he felt in having that honor.

*The Earl of Stanhope* said, that while he, in common with every man, in and out of the house, felt and acknowledged the goodness of Providence in restoring his Majesty's health, a doubt occurred as to the parliamentary proceeding now suggested. A bill, he said, was in progress through the House, in which there was a clause specifying the manner in which his Majesty was to resume the reins of government. The Queen and her council were to judge and decide upon that point, and as the two Houses had first by examining physicians, ascertained the fact, that the King was incapable, and as by a clause in the bill, they had declared their sense as to the manner in which the nation should be satisfied of the King's being restored to the use of his mental powers, he wished to know whether the measure proposed was strictly parliamentary. He did not doubt, as to the truth of his Majesty's recovery, but it was essential that the House should act strictly agreeable to order. If the King, he observed, could declare himself well, and of himself resume the reins of government, why introduce the clause into the bill, by which the Queen and her Council must pronounce him capable, before he could exercise the royal authority. If that clause was right, surely the present measure must be wrong. He concluded with cautioning the House to avoid rashness, and wished that the motion might be deferred only until the House had sufficient time to do away the resolution that stood on their journals.

*The Lord Chancellor* expressed his astonishment, that any noble Lord, and much more that the noble Earl should have hinted the least doubt as to the propriety of the measure. The noble Earl, he said, was mistaken both with regard to the tendency of the clause introduced into the bill, and with regard to the principle upon which it was founded. No declaration of the two Houses on the occasion of the King's illness could take from him the right of governing; nor could any clause in such a bill prevent him from re-assuming his power on the restoration of his health. Neither was the clause, nor the bill itself, which he wished to bury in oblivion, founded on the examination of the physicians. The measure was founded on the fact of the King's illness. A fact, of which parliament had the most undoubted testimony, namely, that the King neither met the Parliament, nor issued any commission for the duty to be executed by others.



others as it had been done that day. It was his peculiar duty from his office to take the King's pleasure on the subject, and he having communicated to Parliament, after the last prorogation, that no commission had been issued, the two Houses properly took upon themselves the task of providing for the emergency, and in framing a temporary government, they introduced the clause alluded to by the noble Lord, as they thought it right, that those who were to have the government entrusted to them, might have it definitely determined, and that there might be no doubt on the mode in which his Majesty was to re-assume the reins of government on his restoration to health. He, therefore, thought that the noble Earl would not persist in his motion, when he should more accurately consider the subject, and that the address would pass unanimously.

The Earl of Stanhope said, that notwithstanding the explanation of the learned Lord, he still doubted, whether they were acting prudently and according to sound constitutional principles. The resolution concerning the King's incapacity remained on their Journals. The clause in the bill which pointed out what, according to their deliberation, would be a sufficient testimony of the King being restored to health remained, and yet, in direct contradiction to their own declared sense, they were to accept of the King's declaration alone. His Lordship then recommended some other means to be pursued than those which left on the Journals a proof of this fact, that the same ministers, who at one time, thought it wise, because it might, perhaps, then better answer their purposes, that the King's capacity should be declared by the Queen and her council, had departed from their own plan, because it might again serve their purposes, and made the King act, without in any manner doing away their former resolution which stood recorded on the Journals. The learned Lord, he said, had mistook him, he had made no motion, nor did he mean to make any. The motion was then put, and the address voted *nem. con.*

A committee was then appointed to draw up the address. It was reported, and agreed to accordingly, and the Lords with white wands were ordered to attend his Majesty, to know when he would be waited on with the address. Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, March 10.

Mr. Wigley took the oaths, and his seat for Worcester. The chairman of the committee appointed to try the merits of

the Colchester election reported, That on account of the absence of Sir William Young, the Committee had been unable to proceed since Friday last. Mr. Winter being called to the bar and examined, informed the House, that he had visited Sir William since Friday last, and that the state of his health was such, that he could not attend the committee without great danger; upon which the committee was ordered to proceed notwithstanding Sir William's absence. A great number of private petitions were presented, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, with the usual ceremonies, delivered a message from the Lords, desiring the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords. When they returned, the Speaker reported, that the House had been to hear a commission from his Majesty, appointing certain Lords therein named to communicate certain matters and reasons, for holding the present sessions of parliament, and that to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of the Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor, as one of the said commissioners, which with the leave of the House he would read. When this was done,

Earl Gower rose to move an address. For five months, he said, a melancholy *interregnum* had taken place, during which the state had been like a vessel tossed at sea and dismasted, but, the rudder remaining unimpaired, had at length been fortunately steered into port. Our most gracious Sovereign was now happily restored to the ardent prayers and wishes of a loyal and grateful people, he should therefore conclude with moving, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, which he then read.

Mr. Yörk seconded the motion, and said, that though on other occasions he should feel himself inadequate to the task of addressing the House, yet the joy he then felt, in common with his fellow citizens, inspired him with confidence. Having then adverted to his Majesty's Speech, and paid several handsome compliments to his Honorable Friend Mr. Pitt, he concluded, with hoping that there would be no objection to any part of the address.

Mr. Fox said, he saw nothing either in the Speech or the Address which could create any difference of opinion. On the contrary, he found every thing in it worthy of commendation, and nothing that deserved reprehension.

The question was then put, and the motion for an address passed unanimously, and a committee was appointed to prepare it.

The Marquis of Graham then moved a congratulatory address to the Queen, whose

duft had been the admiration of all Europe. This motion was seconded by Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Fox said, he did not mean to object to the motion of the noble Lord, but he believed it was a very unusual circumstance; and he did not see on what principle an address of congratulation to the Queen could be brought forward without a similar address to the Prince of Wales. If the conduct of her Majesty had been the admiration of Europe, the conduct of the Prince of Wales, who stood in as arduous a situation, had been equally so, and from it the lustre of his character had derived a very considerable addition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said there were several precedents on their journals of congratulatory addresses to the Queen, and instanced the case of an address to Queen Anne on the recovery of Prince George of Denmark.

The motion for an address to her Majesty was then put and carried *nem. con.* and a committee appointed to present the same.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that on Thursday the second of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the shop tax.

Mr. Crewe moved the order of the day, That the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the petitions relative to the county register bill.

Mr. Pitt wished the honorable gentleman to withdraw his motion, as he was persuaded gentlemen had not come down prepared for it. He had no objection to his taking as early a day for the discussion as he pleased.

Mr. Crewe did not wish to press it—He therefore moved to discharge the order, and a new one was made for Thursday following. Adjourned.

#### WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Earl Gower reported from the committee appointed to prepare and bring in the address, which was read a first and second time, and agreed to, after which the house adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THURSDAY, March 12.

The Earl of Salisbury reported to the House, his Majesty's Answer to the Address of that House of Tuesday last. The Address and Answer were ordered to be printed.

Lord Morton likewise reported the Queen's Answer to the congratulatory Message of Tuesday last.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of "A bill to dissolve the marriage of Henry Fortick Sheridan, Esq; with Lydia Fergusson his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned,"

Mr. Pigot was called to the Bar, as Counsel for the Petitioner.

The bill was then read, which recited, That Henry Fortick Sheridan, Major of the New York Volunteers, now of Bondstreet, in July 1770, intermarried with Lydia Fergusson, daughter of John Fergusson, of Chigwell in Essex, Esq; and that they had cohabited as man and wife from that time until 1776, when he was ordered to America; since which he had not cohabited with the said Lydia Fergusson, and that there was issue of the said marriage two sons. That in November 1784, the said Lydia Fergusson carried on an unlawful familiarity with Francis Newman, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Esq; with whom she eloped, and went to France, where they lived as man and wife, and during such residence she was delivered of a male bastard child. That in May, 1787, Mr. Sheridan exhibited a libel in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, and on the 7th of May, 1788, obtained a divorce from bed and board. That in Easter Term, 1788, he brought his action in the Court of King's Bench, against the said Francis Newman, and obtained judgment for two thousand pounds damages. That the said Lydia Fergusson, by her adulterous behavior, had dissolved the marriage on her part, and the Petitioner stood deprived of the comforts of matrimony, and was liable to have a spurious issue imposed on him, unless the said marriage were declared void.

The Petition, therefore prayed, that the bond of matrimony between them might be dissolved, and that the said Henry Fortick Sheridan might be enabled to marry again.

The bill having been read, Mr. Pigot opened the case of the Petitioner fully, and having called several witnesses to prove the allegations respecting the adulterous conversation of the lady, the counsel were ordered to withdraw, and the bill, upon motion, was ordered to be committed for Monday next.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THURSDAY, March 12.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's Most Gracious Speech,

The same was read by the Speaker, and a Motion afterwards made for the House

"to resolve itself into a Committee this day, to consider of the said motion."

The House was upon motion ordered to be put into a Committee this day, "to consider of the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions, and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America."

A Petition was presented from the County of Oxford against the County Election Act: the same being read, was ordered to be referred to the Committee to which similar Petitions were referred.

An Account was ordered to be laid before the House, "of the Imports and Exports of Rum and Sugar into and from Great Britain, from the year ending at Christmas 1788, with the duties of Customs and Excise, and Drawbacks paid thereon." Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Lord Newhaven gave notice, that he should on Tuesday next move that a committee be appointed to consider the present state of the public revenue.

Mr. Stanley brought up the report of the committee of yesterday, who considered the petitions that had been presented against the bill that passed last session for more effectually securing the rights of electors. A bill was brought in upon this report, and was read a first time.

Lord Courtoun at the bar of the House reported his Majesty's answer to the address that was presented to him. He sincerely thanked his faithful Commons for their distinguished loyalty and affection, which had made so deep an impression on his mind, that no time could efface its memory.

The House next went into a committee for granting supplies to his Majesty, Mr. Gilbert in the chair. The general question being put, that the supplies be granted, was carried *nem. con.*

The House having gone into a committee on the American trade, Mr. Gilbert again took the chair.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the laws now in being for regulating the trade between this country and the United States of America. Leave was granted, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Attorney and Solicitor General, &c. were desired to prepare and bring in the same. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 14.

The Marquis of Graham reported at the bar that her Majesty had been waited on with the address of this House, to which she had returned an answer to the following effect, viz.

"I return you my warmest thanks for this respectful address. The anxiety testified by his Majesty's faithful Commons, and by the nation at large, during the melancholy continuance of his indisposition, as well as the general joy on his recovery, cannot but afford the most signal proofs of the zeal and affection of a grateful and loyal people."

Mr. Neville, as chairman, reported from the select committee for determining on the contested election for Colchester, "That the committee had proceeded to examine John Maltby, overseer of the poor in the parish of St. Peter in the said borough, and the said John Maltby having prevaricated in his evidence, and having also contumaciously refused to deliver into the said committee the public books belonging to the said parish, though repeatedly demanded, the committee had, by virtue of the authority reposed in them by an act of the last session, ordered this witness into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending on the House."

Mr. Neville then moved, that John Maltby should be committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms by authority of the House. This motion was agreed to, and the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant for the purpose.

The Secretary at War, in the absence of Mr. Gilbert, brought up the report of the supply, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

The Secretary at War brought up the army estimates, and Mr. Aldridge those of the ordnance: the accounts of both which were ordered to lie on the table. Several private road and inclosure bills were reported, and ordered to be read a third time, after which the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 16.

The Marquis of Carmarthen presented a copy and a translation of the treaty of defensive alliance with the King of Prussia, after which several private bills from the Commons were received and read a first time. In a committee, went through Sheridan's divorce bill. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 16.

Mr. Neville, the chairman of the committee for trying the election for Colchester, presented a petition from John Maltby, stating that he had incurred the displeasure of the committee, and had been by order of the House committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms; for which

which he expressed his sorrow, and his readiness to make all the reparation in his power, by producing the books which he had with-held; and praying to be discharged.

Ordered on motion that John Maltby be discharged, on paying his fees.

The order of the day was read for referring the navy and army estimates to a committee of supply.

Sir Grey Cooper said, that as the estimates for guards and garrisons were all that were necessary for passing the mutiny bill, and as it had been customary for the estimates to lie on the table for eight or ten days before they were taken into consideration, he hoped the Secretary at War would be satisfied with passing the estimates for guards and garrisons through the committee, and leave the rest on the table till Wednesday, which would occasion no inconvenient delay.

The Secretary at War said, the army estimates for the present year were in all respects the same as for last year, except that a recruiting company had been added to the regiment of cavalry in India; he, however, had no objection to such of the estimates as were not immediately connected with the mutiny bill, being deferred till Wednesday.

A short conversation took place, in which General Burgoyne gave notice that he should object to part of the estimates on the report.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply, when Mr. Hopkins moved the navy estimates, which were nearly the same as last year, and were agreed to. The Secretary at War moved the estimates for guards and garrisons, which were also the same as last year, and were agreed to. He likewise moved the plantation estimates, which were the same, he said, as before; and Mr. Aldridge moved the ordinaries of the ordnance, the same as last year, and 9,625*l.* for five companies of military artificers, all which were agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, March 17.

Received the report from the committee on Major Sheridan's divorce bill.

Several private petitions were presented, which were ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 17.

The chairman having brought up the report from the committee of supply, the

clerk proceeded to read the several resolutions.

On the resolution respecting the number of seamen to be employed for the service of the year 1789,

Mr. Demytler said, that as his Majesty's speech announced that he continued to receive assurances of amity from all foreign powers, it was remarkable that the vote of seamen for the present year exceeded the former by two thousand; which, in his opinion, was too many. If we did not observe the strictest economy in the time of profound peace, we should, he observed, never be in a condition to carry on, with vigour and effect, the operations of war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as 18,000 seamen had been deemed necessary for the service of the last year, and as it had been stated that an additional number would this year be required for India, they could not be taken out of the former year's establishment, without injuring the service. It was therefore necessary that the number should be increased.

Mr. Hufsey observed, that as the House could not judge of the necessity of employing the specific number of seamen included in the resolution, he wished to know whether the savings of the revenue, allowing for the annual million appropriated to the diminution of the national debt, justified the increase of the navy, which he admitted was the favourite service, without laying additional burthens on the people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not wish to anticipate the subject of the revenue, which he said would be amply discussed on a future day.

The question was then put and carried. The resolution of the committee respecting the number of the land forces to be employed, being read,

General Burgoyne rose, and reprobated the impropriety of permitting the reduced officers of the Life Guards, not only to retire on full pay, with their rank, but to sell when they pleased, which was in fact, entailing almost perpetual expence on the nation; for as these gentlemen were not exposed to the casualties of war, their situations would become very desirable for those who wished to wear red coats without the danger usually attending such decorations; so they would never want an opportunity of disposing of their commissions to advantage. The General said, he had always been of opinion, that the army of this country never could be upon a proper footing, till there was a military minister appointed, responsible to the House for the administration of it. This led him to advert to the disgrace of the Marquis of Lothian, which he was persuaded

fraded had not originated with the King, who, he was certain, could neither *do wrong*, nor even *think wrong*, on a question which concerned the character and feelings of military men. The fact was, and it was notorious to every one, from the lowest to the highest, that the degradation of the noble Marquis had been solely owing to his *vote in parliament*; zealous as he was for the honour and independence of parliament, he could not therefore help animadverting on the conduct of ministers to the noble Marquis to whom he alluded; and he hoped some satisfactory reasons would be given for the measures they had thought proper to adopt regarding him.

*The Secretary at War* vindicated the propriety of permitting the officers of the reduced regiment of guards to retire on their full pay as well as to sell, because it was an act of justice to continue to them those privileges which had originally been attached to their commissions. He denied that it was entailing a perpetual expence on the nation, since those officers who were promoted into other regiments, or who were provided for *by death*, would cease to derive any benefit from the reduction. With regard to the case of the Marquis of Lothian, he had no authority to presume that he had been dismissed; the fact was, that he had only been removed from one regiment to another, which he had declined, not because he had considered it as disgraceful, but that he had an objection to the particular regiment to which he had been appointed.

*Colonel Phipps* said, that it appeared to him that the Honorable General had taken up the subject of the household troops for no other reason, but to introduce the personal question respecting the Marquis of Lothian, in which he could not but express the concern he felt as a military man, on hearing it said that he had been disgraced. The fact was, that the noble Marquis acted in a double capacity; for by his situation as colonel of the first regiment of Life Guards, he was in fact one of the King's household, and for six months in the year constantly about the King's person; and surely it would not be maintained that his Majesty was not at liberty to have the choice of his own household, even if he had no other reason but a dislike to the *figure* of the Marquis in his official attendance as a Gold Stick.—Upon the whole, he was of opinion that the removal of the noble Marquis from one regiment to another, was no personal disgrace, and that Parliament had no right to interfere in a question in which the King's prerogative was involved.

*Mr. Fox* considered the augmentation of the army last year as unnecessary, and particularly that of the establishment for the West Indies; but though the House,

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he said, was not then in possession of documents to enable them to form a proper judgment on the necessity of an augmentation, he thought it would be more advisable to agree to what they were told was necessary by men in responsible situations, than to risk the safety of the public by opposing estimates, of which, whatever might be their opinion, they could not at the present time form a precise judgment. Mr. Fox then adverted to the case of the Marquis of Lothian, and observed, that the Secretary at War, and the Honorable Gentleman who followed him, had endeavored to make a distinction, by saying, that persons in the situation which the noble Marquis had held, were not only military officers, but also officers of the household. This, however, he conceived, neither was, nor ever had been understood to be the case; because, when the Regency Bill was under consideration, and when the household was extended as far as it possibly could be, those very officers were to be retained or removed at the pleasure of the Regent, which certainly they could not have been had they been thought to belong to the household. The removal of a military officer, it was said, was no disgrace. If it was meant that it was no disgrace to his character, it was certainly true, as that depended on his own conduct, and the opinion of the public, and could not be injured by any act even of the King, much less of his ministers; but such a removal was without doubt, a mark of disfavor, and consequently of disgrace in the eyes of his Sovereign, as far as that disfavor could go. The Honorable Gentleman then entered at large into the case of the Marquis, laid it down as a constitutional maxim, that no military officer ought to be dismissed on account of his conduct in Parliament, and concluded with observing, that though it was the Royal Prerogative to dismiss both civil and military officers at pleasure, he would remind the House, that ministers were responsible for the exercise of it at all times, and more especially on the occasion to which he then alluded.

*The Secretary at War* then moved for leave to bring in a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion. After which the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Major Sheridan's divorce bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Commons.

Heard counsel in an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, wherein Mrs. Barclay was appellant, and Miss Mary Gordon,

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don, respondent. Affirmed the decree with 50*l.* costs.

Two private bills were received from the Commons; after which the House adjourned till to-morrow.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a copy and translation of the definitive Treaty concluded with the King of Prussia on the 15th of August last.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Aldridge moved, by way of correction to the former resolution, that 1954*l.* be granted for the pay of five companies of military artificers, and 9,366*l.* for land services performed by the Office of Ordnance, and not provided for last year. Mr. Aldridge then proceeded to explain the detail of the extraordinaries for the West Indies, in which were several articles that tended to swell the account, the whole amounting to 218,037*l.*

Sir Grey Cooper said, that as far as he recollected, the plan of fortifying the West India Islands had not been fully explained to the House last year, and if he should find any other gentleman disposed to support him, he should move next day on the report, for plans of the intended fortifications in the West Indies, and as near a calculation as could be made of the expence, that the House might be able to judge how far they were necessary, and how the public could bear it.

General Burgoyne agreed with the honorable Baronet, that a plan of the fortifications, and a calculation of the expence ought to be laid before the House.

After a few words from The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Moleworth, the Honorable George Berkeley, Mr. Bastard, and some other Members, the several resolutions passed the Committee, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, March 19.

Several private bills sent up from the Commons were read, and the House immediately adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 19.

The Chairman of the Committee of Sup-

ply having brought up the report of the Ordnance estimates,

General Burgoyne rose and objected to the resolution concerning the intended fortifications in the West Indies. The Right Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) he said, had stated last year in general, that the expence would probably amount from 180,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* but he was of opinion that the House should not be satisfied with such a vague estimate, especially, as the price of labor in the West Indies could now be ascertained. He thought the plans ought to have been submitted to a Board of General Officers, with such data as might have enabled them to determine respecting their utility, for notwithstanding the respect which he entertained for the corps of engineers, he believed there was no description of professional men who were more apt to differ in their ideas on military works. As to the Noble Duke, every body acknowledged that he was the most diligent and indefatigable scholar in the science; but it was also true, that the public paid very dearly for his learning.

*Diruit, adificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.*

The General then adverted to the number of troops necessary to garrison these fortifications, which, he said, must be kept up in time of peace, else the argument, that they were necessary to prevent a *coup de main*, at the commencement of a war, must fall to the ground, and when it was considered, that they must be supplied two or three times every year from this country, as it was well known that the West Indies was the grave of the army, it would be found that the expence would be immense. Having dwelt some time on this subject, he concluded with moving, that the resolutions be re-committed, in order to move an address to his Majesty, that he would order the proper officer to lay before the House estimates of the expence necessary to complete the fortifications of the West India islands, so far as the same could be ascertained.

Colonel Phipps said, that what the Hon. General had mentioned respecting difference of opinion among engineers, was to him a sufficient objection to the appointment of a Board of General Officers, who, unless they were gifted with the *second sight*, could not possibly judge of the propriety of erecting works on a spot with which they were unacquainted. As to the number of troops, experience, he observed, had fully shewn the propriety of keeping up a considerable military establishment in the West Indies.

He



He concluded with declaring his dissent to the motion of re-commitment.

General Burgoyne said a few words by way of explanation, after which

Mr. Courteney arose and said, that as the Honorable General had only moved for an estimate of the expence of the works, he did not see upon what pretence the motion could be opposed, unless it were said, that the noble Duke at the head of the Board of Ordnance conducted his works without plan, and expended the public money without an estimate. The House had too much experience in the noble Duke's schemes to put much faith in his estimates, of which that of Fort Cumberland was an eminent example. The sum originally stated for completing that work was £3,000. but on calling for the estimates of the engineers it was found, that to finish the work would require 16,000*l.* or 17,000*l.* more; so that to *complete and finish*, were terms of very different signification in the noble Duke's *Dictionary of Fortification*. Indeed, he should have a much better opinion of the intended works, did he know that the plans of the engineers were to be executed; but every one who knew the noble Duke, knew that the works at Portsmouth and Plymouth were conducted contrary to the opinion of the best engineers. When the Marquis of Townshend presided at the Board, it was in contemplation to construct a small fort for the security of the trade of the African Company; and for that purpose an engineer was sent out to examine the ground, and to give a plan of the work, the expence of which was limited to 5000*l.* On his return the noble Duke was at the head of the Ordnance affairs, who examined the plans, but substituted one of his own, the expence of which was just ten times as much, being just 50,000*l.* These were facts which he knew to be true; and he also knew that Colonel Bramham incurred the displeasure of the noble Duke in venturing to find fault with some of his chimerical schemes. Were Gentlemen, he said, prepared to vote away the public money to such a military projector, whose official conduct they would have another opportunity of examining when the papers moved for last year by his Honorable Friend came to be examined? He would be bold to say, that in every instance he had departed from his professions of economy; he had created useless plans for the purpose of providing for his needy dependants, and of increasing his own patronage. He had established a military corps of artificers, in which five hundred men could do the work of twenty. He had purchased powder mills, which would so enhance the price of gunpowder, that it would be an additional security for the

preservation of the game; and he had contributed not a little to the increase of British tonnage by exporting stones and bricks to the West Indies. He regretted much that he did not see the military minister, Sir George Yonge, in his place, that he might have informed the House, whether the present military establishment could furnish the troops necessary to man the projected works. He agreed with Colonel Phipps, that men were the better for being *seasoned*, an idea which the Honorable Gentleman had probably borrowed from the Secretary at War, when he stated that officers might be *provided for* by death.—Upon the whole he did not see how the motion of his Honorable Friend could be resisted, and therefore it had his hearty concurrence.

Mr. Aldridge maintained, that it was not usual to lay plans of fortifications before the House, although it might be usual to lay estimates of the expences. He said, that when the Honorable Gentleman belonged to the Board of Ordnance, and a noble Marquis, whose name was frequently introduced, was at the head of it, estimates were easily produced, as they were made out without regard to their being a correct statement of the expences. At present, the case was greatly altered; for in the last four years, the difference between the estimates and the expenditure was only eight thousand pounds. Plans of the intended works had been sent from the West Indies, but they were of such a new nature, that no accurate estimate of the expence could be formed; but there was reason to suppose, that it would not exceed 200,000*l.* the sum at which it was calculated.

Mr. Sheridan was of opinion, that the House had not sufficient grounds to vote away so large a sum of the public money; when 2000 additional seamen were voted this year, he felt particular satisfaction because it was last year alledged as an argument in favor of the fortification plan, that a less number of seamen would be necessary for the defence of our foreign possessions, and he conceived from the additional number of seamen, that the system was to be abandoned. Instead of which it was to be continued, if not to be extended.

Mr. Steele wished to know how particular estimates of the expence could be produced without a particular account of the works to be erected; the detail of which would be improper, for obvious reasons, to make public. Such a detail not being made out, he thought an estimate of the gross amount perfectly sufficient for the House to proceed on.

Mr. Adam said, he could not allow it to go unanswered, that the noble Marquis,

formerly at the head of the Ordnance, had brought forward improper estimates. In time of war, the gross amount only could be calculated, and hence arose the apparent difference in favor of the noble Duke's calculations; they were made in time of peace, when every article of expence could be exactly known and estimated.

After a few words from Mr. Steel, the question was put on the original resolution, which was agreed to, and General Burgoyne's motion was consequently superseded.

When the resolution was read for the pay of the military artificers,

*Sir W. Moleworth* said, the wall round the town of Dock, at Plymouth, was not included in the estimates. It was, he understood, carrying on by the corps of artificers. It was one of his objections to the establishment of this corps, that the noble Duke might employ them on those very schemes which the House had disapproved. *Ex uno disce omnes.* If he undertook a work of this nature, he might soon proceed to others of greater importance.

The remaining resolutions were then agreed to, and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Mutiny Bill.

*Mr. Wilbraham* proposed to exempt publicans, paying less rent than eight pounds a year, and not having stables, from having dragoon horses quartered on them.

*Mr. Steele* said the exemption could not be given, without overburthening the other publicans.

The bill then passed the Committee, and was immediately reported, after which the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, March 20.

The Mutiny bill, and the bill for regulating Marines when on shore, were received from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 20.

The Mutiny bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Lords.

A petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of the City of London, was presented by Mr. Sheriff Curtis, praying a repeal of the Shop Tax. Ordered to lie on the table,

A great number of private petitions were presented, this being the last day for receiving them.

*Sir Matthew Ridley* brought up a petition from the Freeholders and Commissioners of Supply of the counties of Inverness, Ross, &c. praying for a grant of a certain sum of money in the Exchequer of Scotland, to be applied to the building of bridges, &c. in that district—which upon motion was referred to a Committee.

The order of the day was then read, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the supply to be granted to his Majesty.

*Mr. Rose* moved the usual resolutions for granting a land tax of four shillings in the pound, and the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, which were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 23.

The order of the day being read for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Mutiny bill, the Marine bill, and the American Trade bill, a negative was put on the House going into a Committee, and the bills were afterwards read a third time and passed, and notice thereof sent to the Commons.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 23.

The report from the Committee of Ways and Means was received and agreed to.

*Mr. Wilberforce* desired the resolution of the 6th of May last, that the House would early in the Session of Parliament adopt some final regulations respecting the abuses of the Slave Trade, complained of in various petitions on the table, to be read, which was done accordingly.

*Mr. Wilberforce* then said, it was much to be regretted that the peculiar circumstances of public business had prevented a matter of so much importance from being taken up earlier. It would hardly be possible to do any thing conclusive in it before the Easter recess; he should therefore move that the resolution and the petitions be referred to a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday the 3d of April, against which time he should move for such information as appeared to him necessary to assist the deliberations of the Committee, and hoped other gentlemen would do the same. He thought it fair

also to inform the House, that the resolution he should submit to the committee on that day, would go to a complete abolition of the Slave Trade.

Lord Penrhyn said, the Honorable Gentleman had not explained whether or not it was his intention to propose any compensation to the persons whose property was so involved in and connected with that trade, that they must suffer materially by the abolition of it. The West Indies could not be cultivated if the Slave Trade were abolished.—The lands in the West Indies were in a great measure mortgaged for money advanced from this country, or payable out of their produce to dowers or portions to widows and orphans. If the lands could not be cultivated, all persons whose property or subsistence depended on their produce must be ruined; so that the Honorable Gentleman, while he seemed to be acting on principles of humanity, was laying the ground work of much greater inhumanity than that which he proposed to remedy.

Mr. Wilberforce said, any discussion of the subject was at present premature, and he should not presume to say more upon it, than that he was persuaded he should be able to convince the House and the Public, that the resolution he meant to propose would be productive of none of those ill consequences, either to this country or the West Indies, which the noble Lord apprehended.

Mr. Gascoyne remarked, though the Honorable Gentleman had informed the House that his motion would go to the entire abolition of the trade, and that he meant, in support of such motion, to lay before the House much information and materials for them to go upon, he had not thought proper to inform the House of what nature those materials were, or whether he meant to examine witnesses. He meant not to give his dissent to the Honorable Gentleman's motion for an enquiry, but, at the same time, he wished it to be remembered by the House, that by his not dissenting from the present motion, he by no means held himself pledged to give his vote for the intended one. He wished the Honorable Gentleman had acquainted the House what kind of information he meant to bring forward, that the parties concerned might have a full and fair opportunity to offer what they thought necessary in opposition to it.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS,

TUESDAY, March 24.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny bill, the bill for

regulating the Marine forces when on shore, the American Trade bill, and to several private bills. The Commissioners who sat in their robes, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Sydney.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, March 24.

Sir William Young gave notice that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill for preventing vexatious removals, and other abuses in the poor laws, and Mr. Wilberforce moved for various papers relative to the Slave Trade, which were ordered.

Mr. Beaupre in rising to make the motion, of which he had before given notice, said, he felt his mind impressed with a considerable degree of anxiety, for should it not succeed, he was conscious that he should not only bring a discredit on one of the most glorious events recorded in history, but should also in some measure tarnish the constitution itself. No free people, he observed, were ever so lost to virtue, so insensible to the feelings of gratitude, as not to acknowledge that for national evils averted, and national blessings bestowed, the public thanks were due to the Almighty. In this kingdom, particular days in the year had been set apart for the commemoration of such events as were thought by the legislature to have had more than common influence on the constitution and happiness of the country. For example, on the 29th of May, we were accustomed to celebrate the close of civil discord and the restoration of legal government. Of the truth and wisdom of the principle of his intended motion, he should therefore forbear to speak, especially as a stronger testimonial of that truth, and a higher panegyric on that wisdom, than any he could give, would be found in the records of the House, and he trusted he might add, in the feelings of every gentleman to whom he had the honor of addressing himself.

After this introduction, Mr. Beaupre proceeded to consider the propriety of applying to the Revolution the principle which he had thus described. It was unnecessary, he said, to remind the House of the singular importance of this great event, either with respect to the evils escaped, or the nature of the blessings which followed it. The House, he observed, were perfectly aware of the situation in which the countries that now compose Great Britain, at that time stood. In Scotland, words the most innocent, as in the days

of Nero, became a capital offence. The Marquis of Lorn was executed for having defamed the king's ministers; torture was brought into common use as a necessary machine of government; and the parliament of Scotland, like the Roman senate, had declared, that absolute power in the sovereign was the fundamental law of the state. In England, the government was one conspiracy against the interests, the religion, and the liberty of the people; the law was made an instrument of destruction to the guiltless, and the sentence of the judge was consignment to legal murder. In the king every act was threatening and portentous; he himself was a pensioner to the ancient enemy of the kingdom; to extirpate the religion and liberties of his subjects, was the steadfast purpose of his reign; and to accomplish this, the armies of France, at that time the terror of Europe, offered their utmost aid. Mr. *Beaufoy* then remarked how impossible it was to reflect on the deliverance of the kingdom from the dangers of that awful period, without acknowledging that a stronger claim to the ardor of gratitude, and the earnestness of devotion, had never occurred in the history of man. He next adverted to the blessings which from that event had arisen to the British nation, particularly the accession of the present royal family to the throne; and having made some remarks on the advantages which might be derived from impressing the minds of the people with a just and solemn sense of the nature of their rights, and of the attempts which had been made in former times to subvert them, said, that if the House should approve the motion he was about to make, he would propose that the bill to be brought in on this occasion, should contain the brief, but comprehensive abstract of the rights and privileges of the people, which is exhibited in the bill of rights, and should be annually read in our churches, as a part of the service of the day. By this he observed, the people would be instructed in the nature of their rights; would be informed of the danger to which those rights had been exposed, and would be taught the miseries which the loss of them would bring upon their native land; and thus the liberties of England would be protected from that ruin which had attended the freedom of other states, and the constitution be rendered as independent as possible, both of time and of chance. To celebrate the Revolution, was to remind the people of the singular obligation which they owed to the clergy of the established church; it was to remind them of the unshaken integrity, the determined fortitude, the steadfast zeal with which, under trying circumstances, and in a fearful season, the Bishops sustained their part; it was to remind them of the earnestness with which, in opposition to their own immediate interests, the Dissenters on that

occasion supported the established Church, and sacrificed religious distinction to the cordiality of a civil union. And finally, it was in reality to remind them of a circumstance, the most pleasing that could be brought to their recollection, the efforts of all ranks and classes of Englishmen in support of their common rights and of the free constitution of their country. On all these grounds, he hoped his motion would not be unwelcome to the House, which was for leave to bring in a bill, "To establish a perpetual anniversary thanksgiving to Almighty God, for having, by the glorious Revolution, delivered this nation from arbitrary power, and to commemorate annually the confirmation of the people's rights."

*Lord Mulcaster* said, as the honorable gentleman had so eloquently described the advantages derived to church and state, from our happy deliverance from tyranny, it would be presumption in him to say any thing more, than that he rose to second the motion.

*Sir Richard Hill* said, it appeared rather extraordinary, that after the lapse of a hundred years the House should, for the first time, be moved for an annual celebration of the Revolution. It was like the canonization of a popish saint, which, he believed, never took place till fifty or an hundred years after his death. The honorable Baronet begged leave to inform those members of the House who were not conversant in the Book of Common Prayer, that there was already a particular thanksgiving appointed for our deliverance by the Revolution, as well as for our escape from the gun-powder plot, which he desired might be read by the clerk. This being done, *Sir Richard* proceeded to lament the additional duty that the bill would impose upon the Speaker, and upon the learned Lord (the Chancellor) in the other House, who, he believed, would be better pleased with a *biennial* than with an annual attendance in Westminster Abbey. He expressed his fears that an annual celebration would be productive of profaneness and immorality, rather than of true devotion; and as he considered the prayer which had been read, as a very proper one for the occasion, he thought the present motion unnecessary.

*Mr. Beaufoy* said, that the object of his motion went much farther than merely the celebration of the landing of King William, or of our deliverance from the miserable machination of the gun-powder plot. The circumstance of the lapse of time, which had by experience confirmed the inestimable privileges we derive from the Revolution, was, in his opinion, an additional argument in favour of the motion. The question was then put, and carried; and *Mr. Beaufoy* and *Lord Mulcaster* were appointed

appointed to frame and bring in the bill. The House then adjourned.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY March 25.

Heard counsel farther on a Scots appeal, after which the House adjourned to Friday.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.

The land and malt tax bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday. The committees of ways and means and supply were postponed to Friday; to which day, on account of the Drawing-room on Thursday, the House adjourned.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, March 27.

Heard counsel in a Scots appeal; Sinclair and others, appellants, against Threipland and others, respondents. Some private bills were received from the Commons, and read a first time. Adjourned to Monday.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 27.

A new writ was ordered for Gloucestershire, in the room of Capt. George Berkeley, he having accepted the office of surveyor general of the ordnance.

Mr. Hobart presented a petition against the shop tax, which, on account of some information, was rejected.

Mr. Stanley moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to repeal the act of last session for registering freeholders. He would not, he said, take up the time of the House in pointing out the absurd ties of that bill, which were too glaring to escape the notice either of the House, or the public.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he did not rise to oppose the second reading of the bill, but desired he might not be understood on that account as pledged to support the entire repeal of the registering act. An act for the registering of freeholders appeared to him a very constitutional and a very necessary measure, inasmuch as it tended to ascertain and establish the rights of electors on clear and indisputable grounds; and consequently to lessen the expence and the trouble of

county elections. At the same time he was far from saying that the act of last session was not objectionable in several respects. It was in particular ill adapted to those countries where the greater part of the landed property was leasehold; it was objectionable, inasmuch as the persons directed to make out the register might in many cases be inadequate to the task; and it was also objectionable on account of the expence. But while he felt and acknowledged these defects, approving as he did of the principle of the bill, and thinking it absolutely necessary that that principle should be carried into effect, he could not agree to a total repeal of it until it was tried whether such remedies might not be applied as would obviate those objections. He therefore wished the present bill to go to a committee, in which the various objections to the bill of last session, and the best mode of removing them, might be discussed; and that for the purpose of receiving hints and information, and maturely weighing the suggestions and opinions of different gentlemen, the committee might be deferred till after the holidays.

Mr. Vanfittart said, that while the repeal or amendment of the bill was delayed, the expence was going on, as the persons directed to act under it were not at liberty to delay carrying the provisions of it into execution.

Mr. Brampton suggested moving for a bill to indemnify such persons for not proceeding to carry the bill into execution.

Mr. Stanley had no objection to gain time for consideration by a bill of indemnity.

Mr. Orde wished to get rid of the bill of last session entirely; and then the House would be at liberty to consider of the best means of carrying the principle into effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not consent to repeal the bill till it was seen whether or not it could be amended.

Mr. Duncombe said, he was by no means inclined to disregard the petitions against the bill; but many of them prayed not that it might be repealed, but that it might be amended. He argued at some length on its general utility, and thought the objectionable parts might be remedied.

Mr. Sumner said, the shortest way would be to pass a bill for a temporary suspension of the act of last session, which would prevent further expence, and allow time to consider whether it could, or could not, be satisfactorily amended. After some farther conversation, in which the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Powys, Sir Richard Hill, Mr. Bearcroft, and other members had a share, it was agreed to commit the bill on Wednesday, the 23d of April. Mr. Sumner then moved for leave to bring in a bill to  
suspend



suspend the operation of the register act, and to indemnify the persons directed to carry it into execution, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 30.

Several private bills from the Commons were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Heard counsel in an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, wherein George Ramsay and Charles Gordon, Esqrs. were appellants, and the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city of Edinburgh respondents. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 30.

Sir Charles Gould presented a petition from the members of the Amicable Assurance, Serjeant's Inn, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill for incorporating another Assurance in Westminster.

This gave rise to a short conversation; after which it was agreed that the petitioners should be heard.

Several private bills were sent down, agreed to by the Lords.

The bill for suspending the operation of the county register bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed.

Sir W. Young moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing vexatious removals, and supplying certain defects in the poor laws. He should not, he said, enter into any discussion of the principle of the bill, till it came before a committee, when gentlemen would be in possession of the subject; and for this reason he would defer the second reading till after the Easter holidays, that the bill being printed might be generally known, and the several clauses of it considered. He had, on a former occasion, brought in a bill to the same purpose, which had been printed, and produced a very voluminous correspondence from different parts of the country, and much useful information, which he had been careful to avail himself of. Leave was given, and the House adjourned.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, April 18.

ON Wednesday night last, the Emperor's indisposition returned with such alarming symptoms, that he expressed a desire to receive the sacrament, which was accordingly administered to him the following day, in the presence of the royal family, and the great officers of State, and several of the nobility and gentry of both sexes. The disorder has since abated. His Imperial Majesty passed last night quietly, and had some refreshing sleep, and appears in a favourable state to day.

Vienna, April 21. Letters are received from Prince de Hohenlohe, dated Hermannstadt, the 14th of this month, mentioning that Colonel Mayerheim having received intelligence on the 8th, that 7000 Turks were on their march to attack the advanced post of Vallie-mulieri, defended by only 200 Fusiliers and Chasseurs, had resolved to abandon it; and that the enemy having attempted to harass this small corps in their retreat, were so warmly received by the Chasseurs and a party of Hussars detached to their assistance, as to be obliged to desist with the loss of 253 men killed, whilst the Austrians lost only one man killed, and nine wounded.

Rotterdam, April 24. Yesterday being the day appointed in England for a general thanksgiving, for the happy recovery of his Britannic Majesty, service was likewise performed in the Episcopal church at Rotterdam, agreeably to the form of

prayer, a number of which had been ordered over for that purpose. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Williams; the congregation was numerous, and the service concluded with the anthem of "God save the King." In the evening all the British merchants met at the town Doel, where they had an elegant supper. In the center of the table was placed a beautiful temple, in which hung the arms of Great Britain on a column, with the motto "Long live the King;" three female figures stood near the columns, representing Religion, Gratitude, and Justice; on the roof of the temple were four medallions representing the King, Queen, Lord Thurlow, and Mr. Pitt, with several sentences applicable to the day, distributed about the edifice; and in the center of the room, in a bow-window, was placed a large transparent painting of the arms of Great Britain. The King, with health and long life to him, Queen, Prince of Wales, and Royal Family, and many other loyal toasts were drank, and amongst the rest, "Permanency to the alliance between Great Britain, the United Provinces, and Prussia;"—"Prosperity to the trade of Great Britain, and the United Provinces," &c.

Vienna, April 29. His Imperial Majesty's health is so much improved as to give hopes of his complete recovery.

Paris, May 7. On Tuesday last, about twelve o'clock at noon, his Majesty opened the



the assembly of the States General, by a speech from the throne, which was received with loud acclamations. The Queen was seated near the King on his left hand; Monsieur and the Count d'Artois at a small distance, on the right; Madame and Madame Elizabeth, his Majesty's sisters, together with Mesdames Victoire and Adelaide, his Majesty's aunts, on the left hand, behind the Queen; the other princes of the blood, with some dukes and peers, were also on the right; the marshals of France with others of the same rank, were on the left; the *Garde de Sceaux* was also on the left, and the other great officers of state were on the right of the throne. The Duke of Orleans, who is the only prince of the blood chosen deputy to the States General, took his seat as such among the nobility. The ministers were seated close under the platform on which the throne was placed. As soon as his Majesty had finished his speech, the *Garde des Sceaux* and Mr. Necker addressed his Majesty and the Assembly; and at four o'clock in the afternoon, the King rose from his seat and adjourned the meeting to the next day.

The following is the substance of his Majesty's speech to the States General:

"Gentlemen,

"The day my heart has so long waited for, is at length arrived, and I see myself surrounded by the representatives of the nation which it is my glory to command. A long interval has passed since the last meeting of the States, and though the convocation of these assemblies seems to have fallen into disuse, I have not hesitated in re-establishing an usage, from which the nation may acquire new strength, and which may open to the kingdom a new source of honour. The debt of the state, which was already immense at my accession to the throne, is still increased under my reign; an expensive, but honourable war, has been the occasion of it. An augmentation of taxes was the necessary consequence, and the unequal participation of them is become more sensibly felt. A general inquietude, and an exaggerated desire of innovation, have possessed the minds of the people, and would end by totally misleading their opinions, if measures were not speedily taken to fix them by an union of sober and moderate counsels. It is in this confidence, gentlemen, that I have assembled you, and I see, with sincere pleasure, that my confidence is already justified by the dispositions which the two first orders have shewn to renounce all pecuniary privileges. The hope I have conceived of seeing all the orders united in sentiments, concurring with me for the general good, will not be disappointed. I have already ordered considerable retrenchments in the expences: you will give me still farther ideas on the subject.

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and I shall receive them with pleasure but, in spite of the resources which a very strict economy may offer, I fear, gentlemen, that I shall not be able to relieve my subjects so speedily as I could desire. I shall order to be laid before the Assembly an exact situation of the finances; when you have examined it, I am sure that you will propose to me the most efficacious means of settling them on a permanent footing, and of establishing the public credit. This great and salutary work, which will secure the happiness of the kingdom at home, and its consideration abroad, will give you a very essential employment. The minds of people are agitated—but an assembly of the representatives of the nation will listen only to the counsel of wisdom and prudence. You must have yourselves judged, how far people have deviated from them on many recent occasions; but the prevailing spirit of your deliberations will answer to the true sentiments of a generous nation, whose love for their king has been their peculiar character. I shall banish every other remembrance. I know the authority and power of a just king in the midst of a faithful people, attached from the earliest ages to the principles of monarchy, which have caused the glory and splendor of France. It is my duty to support them, and I will constantly preserve them. Whatever may be expected from my tender regard to the public happiness, whatever can be asked of a sovereign, the first friend of his people, may be hoped from my sentiments. May a happy union, gentlemen, reign in this Assembly, and may this epoch become for ever memorable, for the happiness and prosperity of my kingdom. It is the wish of my heart, the most ardent of my prayers; it is, in short, the reward I expect from the rectitude of my intention, and my love for my people.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Madras, Oct. 22, 1788. Accounts from the Guntoor Circar continue to announce the most favorable state of things there in every particular. The whole Circar has been ceded some time, and completely in our possession. But recent circumstances strengthen and improve the intelligence very agreeably. The late accounts mention, for instance, the satisfaction and readiness with which the Zemindars and people of the country come in under the new possessions. And on the general political scale, as to the neighbouring native powers, the consideration is of the most pleasing nature to the reputation of our arms and counsels. From Poonah, the last letter, of so late a date as the 30th ult. advises that the Nizam had communicated to that court the transaction of the requisition from the Governor General,

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ral, and the measures pursued in consequence; and of his own acceding to the terms required. This intelligence from his Highness, so honorable to British politics, was no less acceptable at the court of Poonah, where the fullest satisfaction was testified with the conduct of the Nizam, accompanied with the strongest assurances of readiness to co-operate in checking Tippoo effectually, and crushing him in his own dominions, if he should assume any hostile appearance.

It is reported, however, that Tippoo is dangerously ill, afflicted it is said with the same disorder that carried off his father, an abscess in his back; which is accounted for by the religious among the Hindoos, not so much on natural or hereditary principles, as from divine wrath inflicting this judgment on him, for his sacrilegious violation of a celebrated Pagoda, of which he has bastinadored the god, and Mahometanised the Bramins.—Whatever may have been the cause of his disease, it has probably been aggravated by his domestic misfortune, in the loss of his son by the small pox. For however ferocious the barbarian's mind may be, no breast whatsoever is proof against domestic calamity.

Letters from Fort St. George, dated the 25th of October, state the death of the Ameer ul Omrah, second son and Minister of his Highness the Nabob of Arcot. The Ameer having for many years past acted a principal part in the politics of the Durbar, many changes will probably be occasioned by this event. The Ameer was about forty years of age, Captain General of his father's army, and Prime Minister. He understood the English language, and possessed as much private and public virtue, as the generality of Mussulman Princes. His body was sent to Trickinopoly to be interred in the family vault. The old Nabob is said to be inconsolable for the loss of his favorite son.

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

*New York, March 4.* Our Federal government commences this day, an event of great joy to the people. The morning was ushered in with the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and every demonstration of joy. General Washington is chosen President, and Mr. Adams Vice President; and the convention will sit in a few days; when, from the chosen characters that will compose the body, there is no doubt of such a code of laws being established, as will diffuse the happiest consequences to this country. The first object to be taken up, is the establishing of measures for raising a revenue to discharge the arrears of interest due on our debt; and it is expected there will be a thorough change in commercial regulations. A ship

of 500 tons is arrived at Philadelphia from Batavia, laden with pepper, and divers other goods, and has made a great voyage; four more are expected there and here in the month of May from different parts of India.

#### From the BAHAMA GAZETTE.

*Nassau, Feb. 14.* The sloop Elizabeth, from Exuma for New York, was sunk on the evening of the 3d inst. in consequence of a stroke from a whale. The circumstances of this extraordinary accident are thus related in the Protest:—John Harvey, late mate of the sloop Elizabeth and Mary, whereof Daniel Smith was late master, and John Corke and Luke Dixon, late mariners on board the said vessel, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, severally make oath, that on the 1st day of January last past, they sailed in and with the said sloop from the island of New Providence, bound for Exuma, where she loaded, and took on board a cargo of salt, consisting of near four thousand bushels; that on or about the 13th day of January aforesaid, having the aforesaid salt and some specie on board, to purchase a return cargo, they sailed in and with the said sloop from Exuma, bound for New York, and on Tuesday the 3d of this inst. they went between Little Island and the east end of Eleuthra, and at sun-set, the latter being the nearest land, bore about N. W. by W. about five leagues distant; and the said deponents John Corke and Luke Dixon for themselves, severally say, that about seven o'clock in the evening of the same day, being on the quarter-deck of the said vessel, (the said John Harvey being below) they discovered a very large whale on the starboard-beam spouting, which continued to approach the vessel till it arrived so close along-side, that a negro-man on board, one of the sailors, took up a billet of wood in order to strike and frighten it from the vessel; that before the said negro could put his design in execution, the whale went down near the starboard quarter, and rising, struck the vessel under that quarter, hove her all a back in the wind, and went down again, and immediately afterwards coming up, made a most violent stroke with its tail, which however missed the vessel; but the said vessel having received so much damage from the first stroke, was then sinking; and all the said deponents say, that upon the first shock of the stroke, the said John Harvey, the mate, with the master, came on deck, and finding the vessel going down, ordered the grips of the boat to be immediately cut, but the vessel sinking from the boat, the topsail got hold of it, and carried it down, together with the deponent John Harvey, who soon arose again with

with it, the rest of the people in the mean time swimming about, and supporting themselves with such spars and lumber as came to hand; that the violence of the stroke of the whale had driven both pumps out of their places, and finding them floating, the deponents and the rest of the crew got them lashed across the gun-wales of the boat, (which was full of water) with some fennett or small plate, that was luckily fastened round one of the said pumps. That the weather being moderate, and the wind at E. the deponents and the other persons who were on board, supported themselves on the said boat and pumps, and by the assistance of an oar, they kept the boat before the wind and sea, and at day light next morning, to wit, Wednesday the 4th inst. they saw land at about five miles distant. That the aforesaid Daniel Smith, the late master, and a negro-man named William Harvey, being exhausted, and not able to support themselves on the boat or pumps, were drowned about one o'clock in the afternoon; and the deponents and the survivors of the crew, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, got to land in a very weak and exhausted condition, on the east end of Eleuthera, near a settlement called Palmetto Point, where they experienced the most hospitable treatment from the inhabitants. That the deponents got a passage from thence, and arrived in the town of Nassau yesterday the 9th inst. that the said cargo, specie, and every thing on board, were totally lost.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, May 16.* Monday last, the 11th inst. a most melancholy accident happened off the island of Kerrera, in Argyleshire. Four men and four women went with a large open boat to cut seaweed on a small island in the neighbourhood; upon their return with the boat laden with it, they were overtaken by a sudden squall of wind, which filled the boat with water, and all went to the bottom. None of the bodies were found when this intelligence came away, except one woman, who was with child. As the whole people were from the same farm, they were all nearly connected with each other. Two old men lost a son and a daughter each. One man has left a young widow, with an infant child.—Another man lost his wife, whom he married but last winter, and who was with child. The other two were a man and a woman servant.

#### IRELAND

*Dublin, April 23.* This being the day appointed by proclamation for public thanksgiving to Almighty God for the restoration of his Majesty's health, about eleven o'clock his Excellency the Lord

Lieutenant, attended by the great officers of state, the House of Lords in their state robes and in order of precedence, attended by their proper officers, and the House of Commons, with their officers, went in state procession to Christ Church cathedral. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was seated in the government seat, in the royal robes; the Temporal Lords in the North gallery, and the Spiritual Lords in the South gallery. The service began at twelve o'clock, and was not concluded till half past four. Dr. Beresford, Bishop of Ossory, preached an excellent sermon on the occasion, from the second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." After which the grand Dettingen anthem was sung. The salute battery in the Phoenix park fired three rounds of guns, which were answered by the troops in garrison.

The concourse of spectators was immense; the spectacle had a noble and august appearance, and every heart exulted with joy on an occasion so grateful to the affections of a loyal people.

The Lord Chancellor was prevented from attending by a violent quinsy; but Lord Earsfort officiated in his place.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Bristol, May 2.* On Wednesday last a native of Ireland was apprehended on a violent suspicion of having murdered one Andrew Leary, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, on the 24th of March last. The occasion of his committing this horrid deed is said to be as follows: the deceased having objected to a marriage that had taken place between a relation of his and the prisoner, of whose character he expressed a very unfavorable opinion, the latter determined on revenge, and formed the diabolical resolution of depriving him of life; accordingly, meeting the deceased alone in a field, he first brought him to the ground with a large stone, and then completed his purpose with a hedge-stake. After this he effected his escape to Cork, and there prevailed on a person belonging to a vessel bound for this port to secrete him on board, pretending that the reason of his wishing for such privacy was his having run away with a gentleman's daughter. On the passage, the Captain of the vessel discovered this hidden and unknown passenger, and recollecting to have heard that the murderer of Andrew Leary had been traced to Cork, he suspected that this might be the villain, and immediately searching him, found upon him a commendatory letter, under the signature of James Leary, taylor, in Cromer's-lane, Cork, in which it was said, that he (the bearer) was obliged to be absent from his native country; this letter was dated Thursday the

23d of April, 1789. On the vessel's arrival in King-road on Tuesday last, the Captain sent him to this place to be surrendered to justice, but in Lord Clifford's woods, on his way hither, he made his escape; however, on the following morning he was retaken in Lawrence Weston, and being brought before a magistrate, the suspicion appeared to be well grounded, that he was committed to Bridewell for further examination.

*Barnstable, May 5.* This morning at a quarter past three o'clock, a violent shock of the earth was felt in this town and the adjacent country. It began with a rumbling noise, then made a violent report, and the earth continued shaking till a second report was made, which went off with a noise similar to the foundering of a vast number of dry casks, and ended with a faint musical sound similar to a glass tumbler being struck when a small quantity of liquor is in it, which was attributed to the effect it had on the sea. The motion continued a full minute, and the shock was so smart, that no person doubted what it was. It opened the casement of a window in the house of one gentleman, and removed several things in his factory, such as pieces of iron, machines, &c. Some people got up much terrified, and a man in a cloth fulling mill ran out, expecting the mill-house to tumble about him, and was convinced it was an earthquake, by seeing the surrounding hills move distinctly, and the water in the river run contrary to its usual current; the men employed on the lime-kilns perceived the sky to look unusually red just after the shock, and the day was exceedingly hot; its direction was from east to west; we do not hear of any damage being done, more than furniture, &c. being removed.

*Southampton, May 11.* Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, the Brothers, of Guernsey, John Keys, master, in going out of Alderney harbour, struck upon the race rocks; she was so much damaged that she went instantly down, notwithstanding every assistance that could possibly be given by a great number of boats, and the Phoenix cutter, Captain James Bryer, of Southampton. The crew was with difficulty saved. The accident was so sudden, that she had not cleared the pier above five minutes.

*Exeter, May 13.* Monday se'ennight, about three o'clock, Mr. Tawton, farmer, coming from Hatherleigh, was attacked by two most daring footpads with their faces disguised, at a very little distance from the said place, who knocked him down, beat him most cruelly, threw him over the ditch into an adjoining field, where they tied a handkerchief over his mouth, and his hands behind him, rifled his breeches pockets, and took

about seventy guineas in gold. One of the villains said, "let us kill him directly, or we shall be discovered," and was upon the point of effecting the horrid act, when his accomplice advised him to the contrary, supposing him disabled from giving any alarm.—They left the unfortunate man in this wretched condition, and made off towards an adjacent wood. A boy passing that way discovered the distressed man, and immediately alarmed the town of Hatherleigh. The inhabitants rushed out in an instant, and diligent pursuit was made for the robbers in the neighbourhood, but in vain. It appears that the cash taken was part of the land tax money, which the farmer was going to deliver in. He had likewise six pounds in silver tied up in a handkerchief, which being in his coat pocket escaped their notice. They have been since apprehended, and are now in High Goal.

*Bath, May 13.* Last week, James Perry, brewer, of Shepton-Mallet, who had long been in a desponding way, and had made several attempts on his life, drowned himself in a large cask of beer. One She herd, a clothworker, in attempting to save him, unfortunately shared the same fate. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the former was lunacy, and on the latter accidental death.

*Bristol, May 16.* On Sunday morning last, as Miss Pyle and Mr. Jeffery, who were both in the employ of Messrs. DOWELLS and Gardiner, of this city, were returning from Kingweston, in a one-horse chaise, they met a hackney coach in the narrow part of the road near Mr. Baker's at Redland, and in endeavouring to give as much room as possible for its passing, drove the chaise against a bank, by which it was unhappily overset, at the instant the coach came a-breast of it, and the wheel going over the poor young lady's head fractured her jaw and so terribly bruised her, that she died on the spot. Mr. J. did not escape considerable bodily injury; but so much was his mind deranged by the fatal catastrophe, that it was with difficulty he was restrained from committing a dreadful act of desperation on himself; nor do we think this will be much wondered at by our readers, when they hear that Miss Pyle was the woman of his heart, and if the day for their marriage was not absolutely determined on, it certainly was intended to take place in a short time.

The same day a man who had been a spectator of the above melancholy event, was seized with a giddiness in St. Paul's-street, whilst in conversation, and complaining of a violent pain in his head, dropped down and immediately expired.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*April 25.* Thursday being St. George's day, the anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, the following members were chosen Officers of the Society for the year ensuing. Old Council: George Earl of Leicester, President; Thomas Atle, Esq; John Brand, A. M. Secretary; O. Salisbury Brereton, Esq; V. P. John Lord Bishop of Carlisle, V. P. Sir Henry Cha. Englefield, Bart. V. P. Richard Gough, Esq; Director; Anthony Hamilton, D. D. V. P. William Norris, A. M. Secretary; Craven Ord, Esq; and John Topham, Esq; Treasurer. New Council: Samuel Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, John Charles Brooke, Esq; Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Rev. Clayton M. Cracherode, M. A. John Hanniker, Esq; Sir Archibald Mac Donald, Knt. Henry Revel Reynolds, M. D. George John Earl Spencer, Sir G. Shuckburg, Bart. and Henry Earl of Uxbridge.

*go.* Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when five convicts received judgment of death, 56 were ordered to be transported, eleven to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction, nine to be whipped, one for bigamy to be imprisoned one year in Newgate, and 35 discharged by proclamation.

Tuesday morning a well dressed man, who seemed turned of fifty, took a boat at Milbank to cross over to Vauxhall; when near the middle of the river, he tossed two-pence, which was the fare, down in the boat, and threw himself into the water; but by the agility of the waterman, William Small, who struck his oars, and caught hold of his cloaths, was prevented from sinking. Some boats put off from Vauxhall-stairs to his assistance—he was taken on shore to the King's Arms public house, Vauxhall, nearly dead; but by proper means being used by some medical gentlemen, he was providentially recovered.

*May 7.* Wednesday morning the wall of the stables belonging to the Bull and Mouth inn, in Bull and Mouth-street, gave way, whereby the roof fell in, and buried a number of horses in the ruins, two of which were dug out dead, and several others wounded; luckily the men had just left the stables.

*9.* Yesterday the Coroner's Jury sat upon the body of the Italian Count who died at the sign of the Horns, Kennington Common, on Tuesday night, when they brought in their verdict, "Killed, in consequence of a duel, by a person unknown."

It appeared that the Count had been the aggressor about three weeks ago, when a duel was agreed upon, but was prevented by the seconds. The Count, however, not satisfied with this, waited afterwards upon his antagonist, and insisted upon

his meeting him. The seconds again tried to make it up, but through the Count's obstinacy, could not succeed. They carried their humanity so far, as to place them at the great distance of eighteen yards from each other, where there was little probability of any mischief ensuing; and when the Count was wounded, they had him carried to the next inn, as soon as the difficulties they laboured under could allow, as not one of the parties knew a word of English. They also sent for the next surgeon, and had him taken proper care of; but unfortunately the wound had affected too vital a part.

On Saturday last an impostor, calling himself Thomas Bertie de Choudi, was brought before Nicholas Bond, Esq. the sitting magistrate in Bow-street, from St. James's watch-house, charged by Captain Clavering, of Argyle-street, with obtaining from him, about two months ago, the sum of two guineas, and a pair of boots, by asking charity, and pretending that he was a Swiss gentleman in distress; that he came from Switzerland about eighteen months since, by the direction of Colonel Muller, of Berne, in Switzerland, to whom he paid 400 guineas to obtain a Captain's commission in Colonel Erskine's regiment in England, and that he was to be heard of at the Spring garden coffee house; all which upon enquiry proved to be false.

By some papers found in his lodgings, he appears to have made similar attempts upon Lord Carlisle, Lady Holderness, Lord Stanhope, the Spanish Ambassador, Lord Kensington, and Sir Thomas Dundas, under the feigned names of Count Suforenki, Count Sufersinki, and Count Potlky. He was committed as a rogue and vagabond to the next Quarter Sessions for Westminster; but it being suggested that other charges would be exhibited against him, he was ordered for re-examination on Tuesday next at twelve o'clock.

*24.* A melancholy accident happened at Greenwich on Monday night between nine and ten o'clock, at the Mitre tavern: A gentleman intending to spend the evening with a few friends, ordered a poor man, who generally acts as porter at the house, to fetch his great coat; the gentleman's servant, by his master's direction, had put a pair of loaded pistols into the pocket. On the porter's return, instead of delivering the coat to the gentleman as he ought to have done, he laid it across a chair in the tap-room, where several journeymen were drinking beer. One of these men, a paper-hanger by trade, imprudently took the loaded pistols out of the gentleman's pocket, as the coat hung very near him, and menacing the poor fellow who had just brought them in, by pointing one at his head, saying, "Do you know the use of these



"these pretty things?" At that instant, the contents went through the man's head, and immediate death ensued. This circumstance alarmed the whole house; the imprudent man was in fits all night, and the next day the Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of the deceased, and brought in their verdict **Accidental Death.**

#### B I R T H.

May 5. On Tuesday last, the lady of Le Gendee Pierce Starkie, Esq; of a daughter at Brington, in Northamptonshire.

#### M A R R I E D.

April 25. Yesterday at the Earl of Fauconberg's, Bernard Edward Howard of Fernham, in the county of Suffolk, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Belafaye, his Lordship's youngest daughter.

Last Tuesday, at the Quaker's Meeting-house, St. John's-lane, Mr. Thomas Wagstaff, watchmaker, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Warclay, of James-street, Bedford-row.

On Thursday, at Westham, Henry Chinner, Esq; of that place, to Miss Sarah Brown.

#### D I E D.

April 7. Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, without any visible previous illness. He was born the 10th of March, 1725, and ascended the Ottoman throne on the 21st of January, 1774, by the name of Achmet the Fourth. It is believed that he will be succeeded by his nephew Selim.

25. On Tuesday last, Mr. Peter De La-faux, one of the Proctors-General of the Consistory Court of his Grace the Lord Archbishop, and principal Register of the Archdeacon's Court of Canterbury.

16. A few days since, Vincent Corbett, Esq; second Commissioner in the sick and hurt department of the Navy.

At Ilington, Mr. William Gaywood, formerly of the Stamp-office, but had retired some years.

At Bath, John Skinner, Esq; of Poole, in Dorsetshire.

Last week suddenly, while walking on Hargess-ride, near Kingston, in Herefordshire, Mr. Thomas Knowles, of the Haywood Common, in that county.

Tuesday morning, Mr. Tibbs, who for many years kept the Beaufort Arms Inn, at Monmouth.

At his Lordship's house in Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Lord Bishop of Bristol.

At Edinburgh, Mr. David Paterfon, printer.

The Reverend John Hutton, of Gainborough, in Lincolnshire.

At Newington, in Surry, Thomas Munday, Esq; one of the four Surveyors General of the Customs for the port of London.

At Norwich, Isaac Houghton, Esq; aged 75, he served the Office of Mayor for that city in 1755.

On the 1st of October last, Col. Edward

Tanner, commandant of the 2d battalion of artillery at Warrier, after a short illness at Madras.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Wyndham Bowyer, Esq.

19. At Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, Dr. Armstrong, an eminent physician at that place, and the inventor of the vegetable green paint.

A few days since, Dr. Mallie, late Surgeon-General to his Majesty's forces in the West Indies, and many years Surgeon to the first regiment of dragoon guards.

The Rev. R. Ball, D. D. Rector of Erfwel, Suffolk, and of Maffingham, in Norfolk.

Thomas Loughnan, Esq; at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

21. At Streatham, the Hon. Emily Elizabeth Coventry, youngest daughter of Lord Viscount Deerhurst.

At East Grinstead, Sussex, John Staples, Esq; formerly of the Middle Temple.

24. At his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, in the 83d year of his age, Thomas Cater, Esq;

At Lisbon, where she resided some time for the benefit of her health, Miss Gunman, the only surviving daughter of the late Christopher Gunman, Esq; of Dover.

At his lodgings in Bath, Henry Hudson, Esq; of Wheatly-hall, in Northumberland, aged 69.

At Kew, in the 27th year of his age, and in a decline, Mr. James Harris, late a draftsman in the service of government.

At Caversham, near Reading, aged 78, John Loveday, Esq; who, to the steadiest christianity, added the pleasantest manners, and most refined learning, from the store of which he was ever ready to communicate. So respected was he by his family, friends, and neighbourhood, as to make his loss a calamity long to be felt. As he had ever lived in the practice of every virtue, he returned to his Redeemer with hope and resignation.

#### B A N K R U P T S.

Thomas Mumford, late of Back-lane, in the parish of St. George, Middlesex, dealer and chapman. James Blair, now or late of Liverpool, Lancashire, brewer. Thomas Grace, of Devonshire-square, Bishopgate-street, London, warehouseman (partner with Joseph Freeman, of Devonshire-square, warehouseman.) Charles Briggs, late of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, miller. Stephen Cambridge, of Thevecombe, in the parish of Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire, clothier. Peter Ramondet, of Bury-street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, Middlesex



lex, milliner. Samuel Tidmas, of the Borough of Warwick, grocer. Joseph Simpson, late of Wardour-street, in the parish of St. Ann, Soho, Middlesex, builder and carpenter. Peter Grahl, of Brown's-buildings, St. Mary-axe, London, dealer and chapman. Jane Smith, of Princes Risborough, Bucks, shopkeeper. Samuel Hodgson and John Linsey, late of Bartholomew-cloze, London, fashmakers and copartners. Moses Cohen, otherwise Moses Jacobs Cohen, of New-street, Whitechapel, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in the city of London, and Samuel Moses, late of the town of Buckingham, hardwaremen, tobaccoists, and copartners (carrying on business under the firm of Moses Cohen and Co. otherwise Moses Jacobs Cohen and Co.) James Allman, of New-street, Covent-garden, Middlesex, taylor. John Simpson, of Leicester, coachmaker. Isaac Woodville, of Newcastle upon Tyne, linen-factor. John Pearson, of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, in the city of London, linen-draper. John Smith, of Theobald's-road, Middlesex, grocer. Spencer Parry, of Brimingham, Warwickshire, dye-linker. Thomas Arnolds, late of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, clock and watchmaker. James Heath, of Betley, Staffordshire, soap-boiler and chandler. William Pruett, late of Finch-lane, Cornhill, in the city of London, tobaccoist. William Smith, of Hathern, Leicestershire, grocer and baker. Thomas Brown, of Manchester, Lancashire, and Matthew Etchells, of Hollingworth, Chester, cotton-manufacturers and copartners. John Terry and William Richards, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, button-makers, buckle-makers, and copartners. James Bromley, of the city of Oxford, brazier. Robert Fuller, of Wormwood-street, in the city of London, broker. John Grahl, of Brown's-buildings, Leadenhall-street, London, merchant. James Featherstone, late of the Strand, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, confectioner. Joseph Cooper, of Little Marlborough-street, in the parish of St. James, in the Liberty of Westminster, Middlesex, coffee-house-keeper. Thomas Old and Thomas Thomson, late of Chelmsford, Essex, wine and brandy-merchants, and partners. George Gibson, late of Abberford, Yorkshire, butcher. Joshua Middleton Garland, of Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant. Thomas Huggins, of the city of Bath, Somersetshire, linen-draper. George Coggan, of Sculcoates, otherwise Scowicotts, Yorkshire, cornfactor. Richard Hargreaves, of Bradford, Yorkshire, haberdasher. Timothy Cross, late

of Newington Causeway, Surrey, taylor. Samuel Butler, of Red Lion-street, Holborn, mariner. James Cooke, late of the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, maltster and cornfactor. John Fletcher, of Liverpool, bookfeller and stationer. Thomas Galen, of Osmotherly, Yorkshire, miller. George Brampton Roberts, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln-Inn Fields, purser of the Houghton East Indiaman. David Fraser, of Brewer-street, Middlesex, saddler. Louis Alexander Armand, late of King-street, Seven-dials, Middlesex, jeweller. Richard Spencer, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, shopkeeper. Jeremiah Smith, of Shoreditch, Middlesex, ironmonger. Samuel Nock, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, bridle bit-maker. Thomas Tattersall, within the Foreck of Pendle, Lancashire, dealer and chapman. Edward Thorpe, of Newgate-street, in the city of London, vintner. James Brickell, of Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, grocer. John Wood, now or late of Blackburn, Lancashire, inn-keeper. Henry Rider, of High Holborn, Middlesex, wholesale and retail dealer in Staffordshire ware, glass and china. George Willingham, late of Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, but now of George-street, Portman-square, money-ferivener. Richard Weale, the younger, late of Maidenhead-bridge, Berks, innholder. Thomas Tuckey, of Paternoster-row, in the city of London, wholesale hardwareman. William Pearson, late of Greysouthen, Cumberland, but now a prisoner in the gaol at Carlisle, dealer and chapman. Richard Smith and John Carmichael, both of Liverpool, Lancashire, rum and brandy-merchants, and copartners. Will. Roberts, of Llanrwst, Denbighshire, shopkeeper. John Duplex and Granville Duplex, of the parish of Christ Church, Spitalfields, Middlesex, weavers and copartners. Roger Beck, of Camberwell, Surrey, dealer and chapman. James Macnaughton, of Coldbath-fields, Middlesex, iron founder, (partner with John Bickley, of Coldbath-fields, Middlesex, iron-founder). Francis Rowbotham, of Duke-street, West Smithfield, London, leather-seller. Henry Hart, of the town of Southampton, haberdasher and milliner. Richard Tine, of Mansell-row, Little Tower-hill, but late of White-hart-court, Bermondsey, Surrey, taylor and shopfeller. Thomas Hands and Joseph Ains, of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, Surrey, cheesemongers and copartners. John Bridges, of Ipswich, Suffolk, hosier and hatter. John Barnes Pearce, of Cornhill, in the city of London, perfumer and toyman. Thomas Hinton Burley Oldfield, of Scaford, Suffolk, liquor-merchant. Charles Yarnold, late of the parish of St. Helen, in the city of Worcester, glazier.

# PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1789

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. 13 per Ct. Confol.	4 per Ct. 15 per Ct. Confol.	Long Navy.	Short ditto.	India Stock.	India Ann.	Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New 3 per Ct. 1754.	New Navy.	Exch. Bills	Irish Tickets.
27	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	113 1/2	13 1/2	168 1/2		80 79		73 1/2				7 1 0
28	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		79 78		73 1/2				7 2 0
29	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		78 79		73 1/2				7 3 0
30	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		79 pr.		73 1/2				7 4 0
1	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		79 80		73 1/2				7 5 0
2	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		80 81		73 1/2				7 6 0
3	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		81		73 1/2				7 7 0
4	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		82		73 1/2				7 8 0
5	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		83		73 1/2				7 9 0
6	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		84		73 1/2				8 0 0
7	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		85		73 1/2				8 1 0
8	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		86		73 1/2				8 2 0
9	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		87		73 1/2				8 3 0
10	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		88		73 1/2				8 4 0
11	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		89		73 1/2				8 5 0
12	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		90		73 1/2				8 6 0
13	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		91		73 1/2				8 7 0
14	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		92		73 1/2				8 8 0
15	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		93		73 1/2				8 9 0
16	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		94		73 1/2				9 0 0
17	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		95		73 1/2				9 1 0
18	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		96		73 1/2				9 2 0
19	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		97		73 1/2				9 3 0
20	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		98		73 1/2				9 4 0
21	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		99		73 1/2				9 5 0
22	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		100		73 1/2				9 6 0
23	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		101		73 1/2				9 7 0
24	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		102		73 1/2				9 8 0
25	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		103		73 1/2				9 9 0
26	173 1/2	74 1/2	94 1/2	114 1/2	13 1/2	169		104		73 1/2				10 0 0

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY

in LONDON, for May 1789.

By Mr. JONES, Optician, HOLBORN.

Height of the Barometer and Thermometer with Fahrenheit's Scale.

	Days.	Barometer. Inches, and 100th Parts.		Thermome- ter. Fahrenheit's.			Weather in May, 1789.		
		8 o'Clock Morning.	11 o'Clock Night.	8 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'Clock Night.			
A.									
	27	29	14	29	15	45	48	46	Rain
	28	29	37	29	52	49	56	43	Cloudy
	29	29	53	29	63	47	53	43	Fair
	30	29	57	29	61	48	60	45	Fair
Ma. 1	29	63	29	70	48	56	48	48	Rain
	2	29	75	29	74	46	50	44	Cloudy
	3	29	60	29	49	41	48	48	Rain
	4	29	48	29	60	49	59	49	Fair
	5	29	59	29	57	55	62	54	Cloudy
	6	29	59	29	89	56	58	50	Fair
	7	30	43	30	8	56	63	50	Fair
	8	30	7	29	96	59	67	49	Ditto
	9	29	90	29	89	62	72	57	Ditto
10	29	98	30	5	59	64	64	55	Ditto
	11	30	7	30	3	62	67	51	Ditto
	12	30	3	29	93	68	62	50	Ditto
	13	29	82	29	67	59	65	61	Ditto
	14	29	75	29	72	62	69	50	Ditto
	15	29	53	29	41	56	65	65	Showers
	16	29	53	29	81	57	63	54	Cloudy
	17	29	80	29	56	56	58	54	Cloudy
	18	29	58	29	70	54	54	48	Ditto
	19	30	4	30	93	50	56	49	Ditto
	20	29	99	29	84	58	62	49	Fair
	21	29	77	29	76	51	54	50	Cloudy
	22	29	74	29	71	49	58	56	Rain
	23	29	76	29	78	59	66	54	Fair
	24	29	65	29	49	59	66	59	Cloudy
	25	29	47	29	48	59	66	56	Ditto
	26	29	52	29	49	60	67	57	Ditto

May 26, 1789.

Prices of Grain at Bear Key, viz.

Wheat 46s. od. to 54s. 6d. Barley 20s. od. to 23s. od. Rye 26s. od. to 27s. 6d. Oats 14s. od. to 18s. od. Pale Malt 11s. od. to 33s. od. Amber ditto 32s. od. to 34s. od. Peas 24s. od. to 28s. od. Hog ditto 21s. od. to 22s. od. Beans 22s. to 24s. 4d. Tick 18s. to 20s. od. Tares 22s. od. to 26s. od. Fine Flour 39s. od. to 40s. od. Second ditto 36s. od. to 37s. od. Third ditto 22s. od. to 26s. od.

89.

L.

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